

# VISIONING

KENTUCKY'S FUTURE

measures and milestones

2002



KENTUCKY

LONG-TERM POLICY RESEARCH CENTER



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PUBLISHED BY

# KENTUCKY

LONG-TERM POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

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# KENTUCKY

LONG-TERM POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

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# PREFACE

*P*art of the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center's mission, as outlined in its founding legislation, is to serve as a catalyst for change in the way government decisions are made by providing insight into the broader context. To do so, the Center was charged with responsibility for considering the long-term implications of policy, critical trends, and emerging issues that may have a significant impact on the state. This is the fourth in a series of volumes focusing on the status of 26 long-term goals derived from a citizen vision of the Commonwealth's future. The report includes benchmarks or indicators that are measures of the progress made toward each goal and the results of a statewide opinion poll that gauged citizen assessments of progress and the importance of each goal. This report should be of interest to all who believe in the importance of improving Kentucky's future.

## KENTUCKY LONG-TERM POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

*T*he Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center was created by the General Assembly in 1992 to bring a broader context to the decisionmaking process. The Center's mission is to illuminate the long-range implications of current policies, emerging issues, and trends influencing the Commonwealth's future. The Center has a responsibility to identify and study issues of long-term significance to the Commonwealth and to serve as a mechanism for coordinating resources and groups to focus on long-term planning.

The Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center is governed by a 21-member board of directors that includes four appointees from the executive branch, six from the legislative branch, and 11 at-large members who represent universities, local governments, communities, and the private sector. From the at-large component of the board, six members are appointed by the Governor and five by the Legislative Research Commission. In accordance with its authorizing legislation, the Center is attached to the legislative branch of Kentucky state government. The composition of its board, however, affords it functional independence and permits it to serve both the executive and legislative branches of government equally, as well as the public.

Michael T. Childress is Executive Director of the Center. Those interested in further information about the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center should contact his office at:

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*T*he Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center extends its thanks to the many representatives of cabinets and agencies throughout state government who contributed so generously to this report. They, along with selected nonprofit and private entities, helped to make this a rich body of data about our state and the trends that are influencing the goals citizens have set for its future. We sincerely hope that citizens across the Commonwealth, as well as agencies throughout state and local governments, will find this compendium of data a useful tool and guide for the future.

As with all of the Center's publications and projects, this was a team effort. Data and information on each of the measures were collected and compiled by Michael Childress, Tom Hampton, Suzanne King, Billie M. Sebastian, and Amy L. Watts. Billie M. Sebastian, Michal Smith-Mello, and Amy L. Watts wrote sections of the report and edited the volume. With the expert assistance of designer Jennifer Schirmer of the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission, Michal Smith-Mello designed the cover and the interior of the report and prepared the layout. Billie Sebastian converted the document to HTML language and PDF format for inclusion on a CD-ROM and posting at our web site to make it readily available to electronic users.

While many individuals and agencies contributed to this project, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center takes full responsibility for the content of this document. We welcome all comments.



# INTRODUCTION

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## A SHARED VISION OF KENTUCKY'S FUTURE

The Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center joined with the Kentucky Center for Public Issues in 1994 to conduct 15 public forums around the state that invited citizens to engage in a dialogue about the future of their state. About 300 people participated in these forums, sharing the goals they believed were central to a bright future for the Commonwealth.

These hopes and dreams for Kentucky and from Kentuckians were then carefully weighed and distilled into a draft vision statement. In a series of mailings, this draft vision statement was shared with thousands of people around the Commonwealth and with approximately 250 people who attended the Center's October 3, 1995, conference, *Visioning Kentucky's Future*, which was held in Lexington. The general public was also invited to comment and contribute to the final vision statement.

After carefully considering all of the many comments and observations offered by interested individuals from across the state, the following vision statement was developed by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and its Board:

*We envision a future for the Commonwealth of Kentucky that unites us in common purpose and builds on the strengths of our heritage and our resources. We see vibrant, nurturing communities, lifelong, quality educational opportunities, a sustainable, prosperous economy, a clean, beautiful environment, and honest, participatory government at all levels.*

## THE GOALS IMPLIED BY THE VISION

The vision statement developed in response to public expressions of hopes and dreams for the future of the Commonwealth encompassed and implied myriad long-term goals. To help gauge progress and facilitate the realization of the people's vision of a preferred future, 26 long-term goals were crafted. They are the core ideals which emerged from the Visioning Kentucky's Future project.

The following 26 long-term goals for the future of the Commonwealth were developed by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center's Board of Directors after careful study of similar plans in other states and the strategic plans that had been developed by many public, private, and nonprofit entities in Kentucky. The Board shaped goals appropriate to circumstances in our state and consistent with the citizen goals expressed in the vision statement. The goals are:

### *vibrant, nurturing communities*

- GOAL 1: *Kentucky communities will be safe and caring places that enable all citizens to lead productive, fulfilling lives.*
- GOAL 2: *Kentucky's communities and citizens will share responsibility in helping families succeed.*
- GOAL 3: *Kentuckians will have decent, safe, and affordable housing.*
- GOAL 4: *All Kentuckians will have access to affordable, high-quality, and comprehensive health care that stresses the importance of preventive care.*
- GOAL 5: *Kentucky communities will have high levels of trust and civic pride realized from broad citizen participation in their continuous development.*

## THE GOALS . . .

GOAL 6: *Kentucky communities will value and respect all individuals regardless of culture, race, ethnic background, religion, or gender.*

### *lifelong, quality educational opportunities*

GOAL 7: *Kentuckians will have an education system of lifelong learning that exemplifies excellence.*

GOAL 8: *Kentuckians will have equal opportunity to obtain an internationally competitive education.*

GOAL 9: *Kentucky's children will come to school ready and able to learn.*

GOAL 10: *Kentucky's children will have safe, stable learning environments.*

GOAL 11: *Kentuckians will promote partnerships among parents, schools, and communities to enhance the social and academic development of children.*

GOAL 12: *Kentuckians will have opportunities to appreciate, participate in, and contribute to the arts and humanities and historic preservation.*

### *a sustainable, prosperous economy*

GOAL 13: *Kentucky will end poverty and alleviate its adverse consequences and debilitating effects.*

GOAL 14: *Kentucky will have diversified long-term development that stresses competitiveness and a rising standard of living for all citizens while maintaining a quality environment.*

GOAL 15: *Kentucky will benefit from participation in an integrated global economy.*

GOAL 16: *Kentucky will maintain and enhance a strong farm economy through diversification, internal networks, and agricultural processing industries.*



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- GOAL 17: *Kentucky will develop and enhance its physical infrastructure to support and sustain economic development and a high quality of life.*
- GOAL 18: *Kentucky will develop a state-of-the-art technological infrastructure that complements its learning culture and bolsters its competitive position in the world economy.*
- GOAL 19: *Kentucky will establish a fair, competitive, and responsible fiscal, tax, and regulatory structure.*
- GOAL 20: *Kentucky will create an entrepreneurial economy.*

### *a clean, beautiful environment*

- GOAL 21: *Kentucky will protect and enhance its environment through the responsible stewardship of its natural resources and the preservation of its scenic beauty.*
- GOAL 22: *Individuals, communities, and businesses will use resources wisely and reduce waste through recycling.*
- GOAL 23: *Kentucky communities will foster and promote a high level of environmental awareness and pollution abatement.*

### *honest, participatory government at all levels*

- GOAL 24: *Government at all levels will be accountable, open, participatory, and responsive to the changing needs of Kentuckians.*
- GOAL 25: *Kentucky will ensure a fair, equitable, and effective system of justice.*
- GOAL 26: *Citizens should continue to broaden their understanding of issues, play a role in the civic life of their communities, and recognize the enduring importance of their participation.*

## MEASURING OUR PROGRESS

To measure progress toward realization of these 26 goals for the future of the Commonwealth, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center sought broad input into the development of benchmarks or “indicators of progress.” These indicators of progress help approximate how well the state is doing with respect to the 26 goals. For example, indicators of progress for Goal 1: *Kentucky communities will be safe and caring places that enable all citizens to lead productive, fulfilling lives*, include measures of how safe people feel in our communities, how the state’s crime rate compares to national rates, and how many neighbors and friends people feel they can rely upon in times of need.

In addition to the indicators, the Center sought to determine how citizens feel about the progress we are making on these 26 goals in a statewide survey. In August 2001, the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center mailed surveys to 3,000 randomly selected Kentucky households. The survey asked citizens for their assessment of whether the state is “making progress,” “losing ground,” or “standing still” on each of the 26 long-term goals.<sup>1</sup> The survey also asked citizens to list, in order of importance, the three goals they think are most important to Kentucky’s future. The full results of this citizen assessment of Kentucky’s progress are presented here.

Do citizens think we are making progress? Generally, citizens who responded to the survey believe that Kentucky is making progress toward most of the goals. Figure 1 shows, for example, that 23 of the goals are in “making progress” territory; in other words, they received a higher percentage of “making progress” votes than “losing ground” votes.<sup>2</sup> Conversely, we are seen as, on balance, “losing ground” in our progress toward three goals.

<sup>1</sup> The surveys were mailed in August, 2001, and the survey was closed on October 10, 2001. The Center received a total of 773 eligible responses.

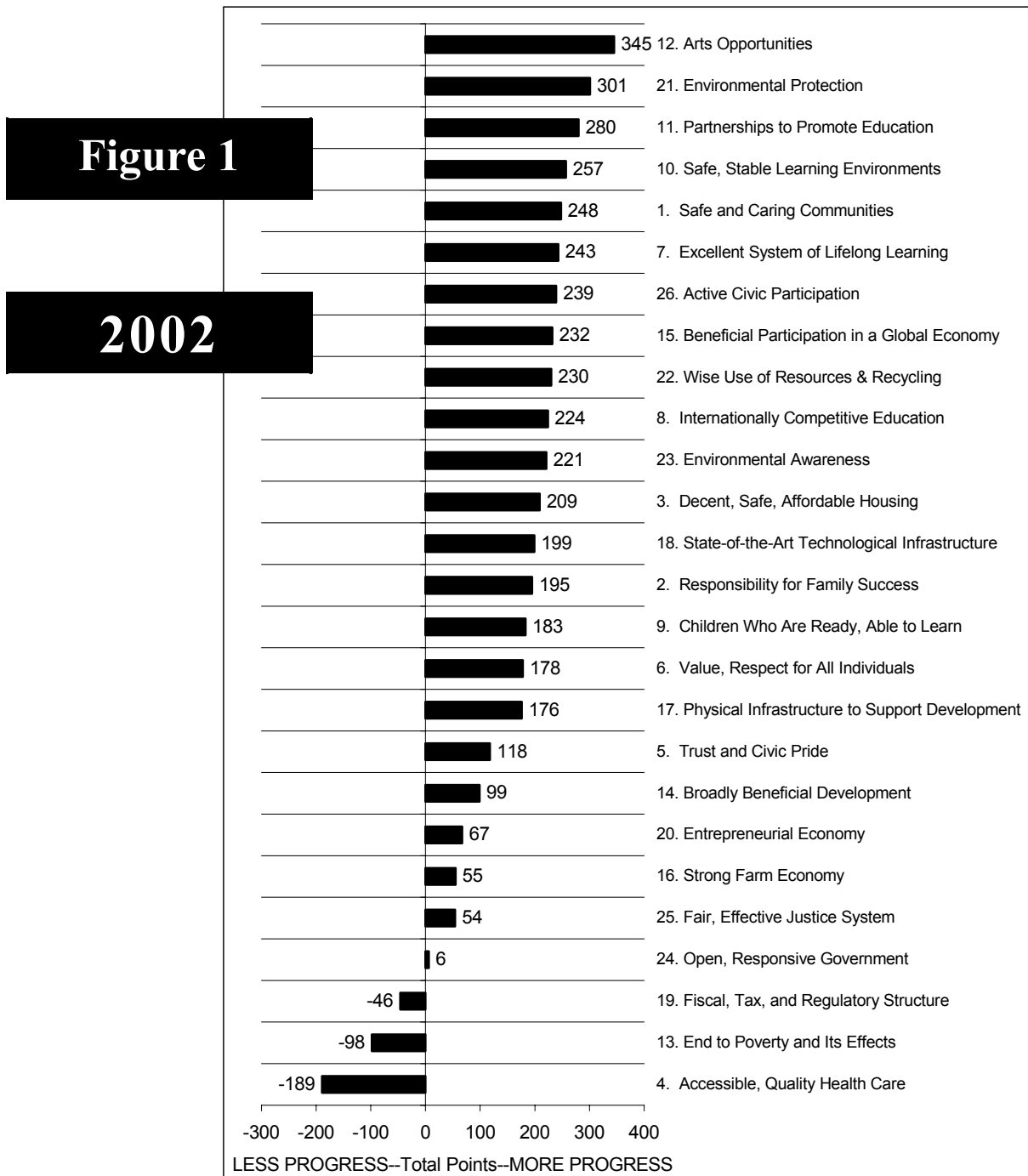
In Figure 1, we rank all 26 goals in the order of citizen assessment of overall progress. In this chart, a higher positive number indicates the perception of greater progress. Conversely, the lower the number, the less progress citizens perceive. Negative numbers are possible in this scoring method; these goals are considered to be losing ground. Kentuckians feel the Commonwealth is making its greatest progress towards Goal 12—*arts opportunities*—along with Goal 21—*environmental protection*—and Goal 11—*partnerships to promote education*. For the first time since we started this survey, only three goals fall in the negative or “losing ground” range of the assessment. They are Goal 4—*accessible, quality health care*, Goal 13—*end to poverty and its effects*, and Goal 19—*fiscal, tax, and regulatory structure*.

This increased optimism is further reflected in measures of citizens’ overall opinion regarding the state’s progress toward its vision. The average proportion of respondents indicating that Kentucky is losing ground in each of the 26 goals declined from approximately 25 and 26 percent in survey years 1998 and 2000, respectively, to a low of 19 percent for 2002. This positive shift away from the “losing ground” territory was split between the other two choices, leading to moderate changes in these measures. The average proportion of Kentuckians who feel the state is “standing still” increased from 37 to 38 to 41 percent in 1998, 2000, and 2002, respectively. Finally, on average, approximately 39 percent of Kentuckians see the state as progressing toward all 26 goals in 2002, compared with 36 percent in 2000 and 38 percent in 1998.

*As the economic prosperity of the 1990s faded into the past, Kentuckians saw the state as losing ground in its efforts to end poverty and its debilitating effects.*

<sup>2</sup> We gave +1 point to each goal that a respondent felt was “making progress” and -1 point to each goal believed to be “losing ground.” A response of “standing still” received no points. For example, Figure 1 shows Goal 12 with 345 points, more than any other goal. This is the sum of +1 multiplied by 418 “making progress” votes, -1 multiplied by 73 “losing ground” votes, and 0 multiplied by 274 “standing still” votes.

# WHERE CITIZENS THINK WE STAND



## THE GOALS MOST IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS

As in years past, we asked citizens to list the three goals they consider the most important to Kentucky's future.<sup>3</sup> In Figure 2, we found that the priorities of Kentuckians changed somewhat in the wake of September 11. In general, those goals addressing more immediately felt issues, such as those regarding family, community, health care, and education, ranked relatively highly. The more distant the issue, such as the global economy or the environment, the lower the importance in the eyes of Kentuckians.

Citizens elevated Goal 1—*safe and caring communities*—from its position as the third most important goal in 2000 and second in 1998 to the most important goal for the future. Goal 2—*responsibility for family success*—made its way into the top three for the first time since we began this survey. While citizens cited Goal 4—*accessible, quality health care*—as the most important goal for the future in 2000, it came in third in 2002, close behind Goal 2.

For the first time, Goal 7—*excellent system of lifelong learning*—slipped out of the top three to fourth place, perhaps reflecting a waning of urgency as education reforms take hold. Goal 3—*decent, safe, affordable housing*—moved from sixth to fifth place. As Figure 2 shows, however, the overall ranking of the second through fifth goals, based upon the point system used, shows only marginal differences in the importance assigned to Goals 2, 4, 7, and 3.

The least important goals cover an array of topics. Goal 12—*arts opportunities*—garners the lowest score. The next three least important goals address Kentucky's participation in a global economy, environmental awareness, and an entrepreneurial economy.

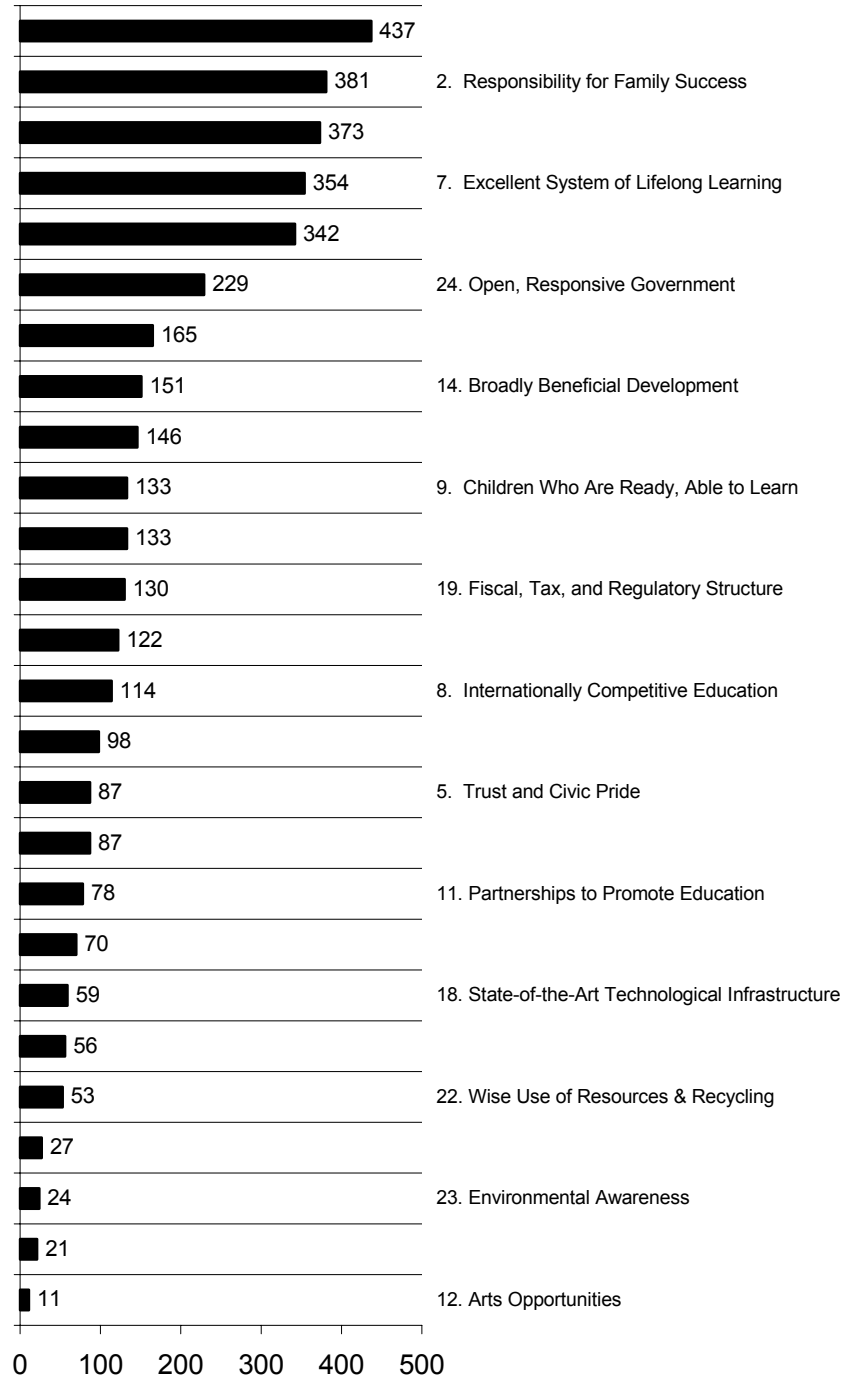
***In a post-September 11 era, citizens cited “safe and caring communities” as the most important goal for the future.***

<sup>3</sup> We gave three points to the goal each respondent listed as the *most* important, two points to the goal each respondent listed as the *second most* important, and one point to the goal each respondent listed as the *third most* important. In this way, we can rank each of the goals by points to determine which goals are deemed most important.

# CITIZENS RANK GOALS BY IMPORTANCE

**Figure 2**

**2002**



## CHANGES IN CITIZEN OPINION

The rankings of each goal based on the importance citizens assign to them and their assessment of how well Kentucky is progressing toward their realization reveals how citizen opinion has changed over the six-year period during which these surveys were conducted. Table 1 presents the results of each survey based on these two criteria. The higher the “importance rank” the greater the importance citizens placed on that goal in that particular year. An increase in the “assessment rank” indicates citizens think Kentucky is making greater progress in achieving the goal. It is interesting to note the relative changes in each ranking. For instance, an increase in both the importance and progress rank indicates that Kentuckians feel we are progressing toward a highly valued goal for the well-being of our state.

Goal 1—*safe and caring communities*—has increased both in importance and progress like no other goal. It now ranks fifth in progress and first in importance. Goal 10—*safe, stable learning environments*—has also experienced a marked increase in its progress rank. In 1998 and 2000 this goal ranked 23rd and 20th, respectively. But in the 2002 survey it catapulted up the list to fourth. On a more negative note, changes in survey results show that Kentuckians see little progress toward Goal 3—*decent, safe, affordable housing* and Goal 5—*trust and civic pride*, although both are gaining in importance.

Regarding importance and progress, Kentuckians have not wavered much in their opinions on several of the goals over this period. Most notably, Goal 12—*arts opportunities*—has consistently ranked near the top on our progress scale and at the bottom on our importance scale during all three years. Lastly, the goal that has consistently ranked at or near the top in importance on all three surveys, Goal 4—*accessible, quality health care*—consistently ranks last in terms of progress.

*A top priority in 1998, 2000, and 2002, citizen opinion of Kentucky’s progress toward achieving accessible, quality health care remained unwavering. It again ranked last.*

# RANKINGS BY PROGRESS AND IMPORTANCE

**Table 1**

GOAL	Progress Rank			Importance Rank		
	1998	2000	2002	1998	2000	2002
1. Safe and Caring Communities	17	12	5	2	3	1
2. Responsibility for Family Success	16	15	14	10	13	2
3. Decent, Safe, Affordable Housing	11	7	12	8	6	5
4. Accessible, Quality Health Care	26	26	26	3	1	3
5. Trust and Civic Pride	10	19	18	22	23	16
6. Value, Respect for All Individuals	13	11	16	15	16	15
7. Excellent System of Lifelong Learning	14	8	6	1	2	4
8. Internationally Competitive Education	12	10	10	11	10	14
9. Children Who Are Ready, Able to Learn	19	16	15	13	9	10
10. Safe, Stable Learning Environments	23	20	4	6	4	7
11. Partnerships to Promote Education	3	5	3	14	12	18
12. Arts Opportunities	4	2	1	26	26	26
13. End to Poverty and Its Effects	21	24	25	4	5	9
14. Broadly Beneficial Development	15	17	19	5	8	8
15. Beneficial Participation in a Global Economy	1	4	8	25	24	25
16. Strong Farm Economy	25	22	21	17	15	17
17. Physical Infrastructure to Support Development	9	13	17	19	17	21
18. State-of-the-Art Technological Infrastructure	5	6	13	20	22	20
19. Fiscal, Tax, and Regulatory Structure	20	25	24	9	14	12
20. Entrepreneurial Economy	18	18	20	21	25	23
21. Environmental Protection	6	1	2	12	18	13
22. Wise Use of Resources & Recycling	2	3	9	24	21	22
23. Environmental Awareness	7	9	11	23	20	24
24. Open, Responsive Government	22	23	23	7	7	6
25. Fair, Effective Justice System	24	21	22	16	11	11
26. Active Civic Participation	8	14	7	18	19	19



# COMMUNITIES

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# GOAL 1

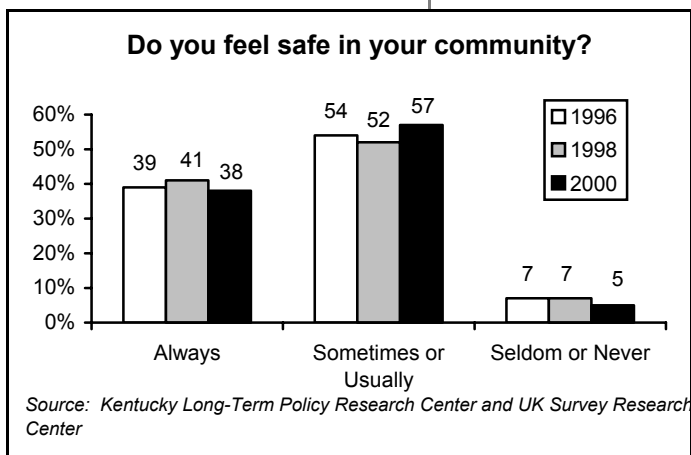
*Kentucky communities will be safe and caring places that enable all citizens to lead productive, fulfilling lives.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	38%	38%	47%
<b>Standing Still</b>	35%	39%	38%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	27%	23%	15%

Without a sense of community, where we live is merely a place, rather than a home to cherish. A strong, vital community is characterized by formal and informal networks of support, institutions that care for its citizens and enable them to live full, rich lives, and friends and neighbors who rely upon one another. Neighborly Kentuckians, not surprisingly, rank this as the most important goal for our future, and nearly half believe we are making progress.

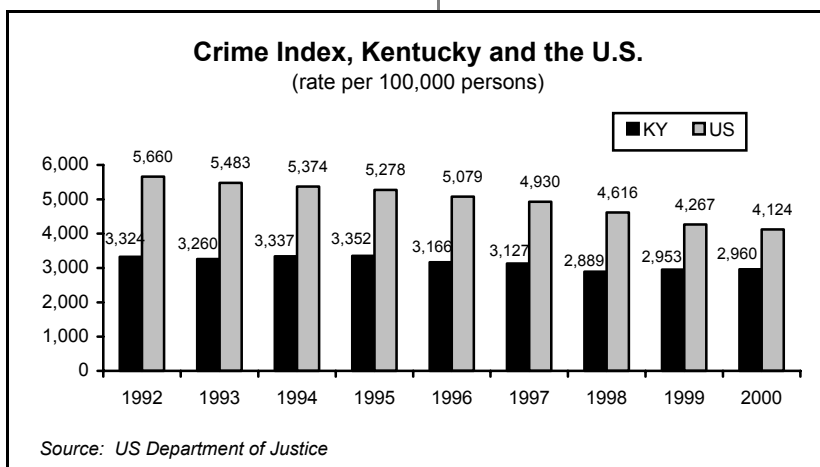
**1.1 Personal Safety.** Perhaps the most elemental way to gauge the strength of community is to determine how safe individuals

believe they are. Three surveys conducted in the spring of 1996, 1998, and 2000 help us track this measure of the health of Kentucky communities. Kentuckians, in general, feel safe in their communities. This could be due, to an extent, to our predominantly rural heritage, rich in social capital. Over the period analyzed, only about 6 percent, on average, reported seldom or never feeling safe.



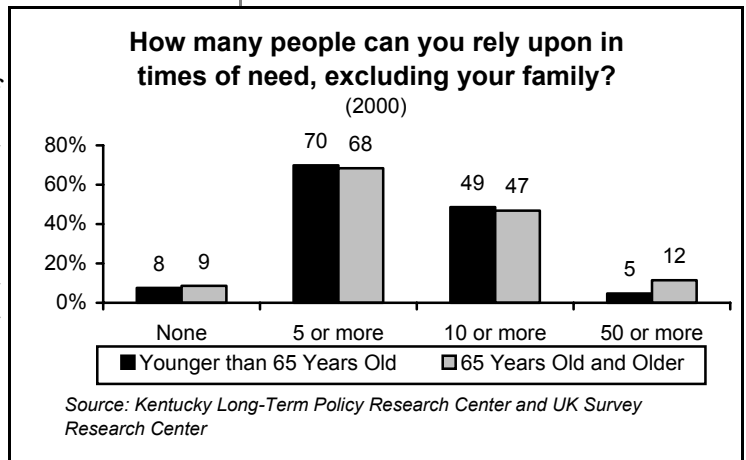
**1.2 Crime.** The crime index is useful in

measuring the overall amount of serious crime reported to law enforcement. In 1999, 118,194 serious crimes were reported in Kentucky, a rate of one serious crime every 4 minutes, 27 seconds. While Kentucky's rate is well below the national rate, the Commonwealth's index declined by about 11 percent between 1992 and 2000, compared to a national decline of about 27 percent.

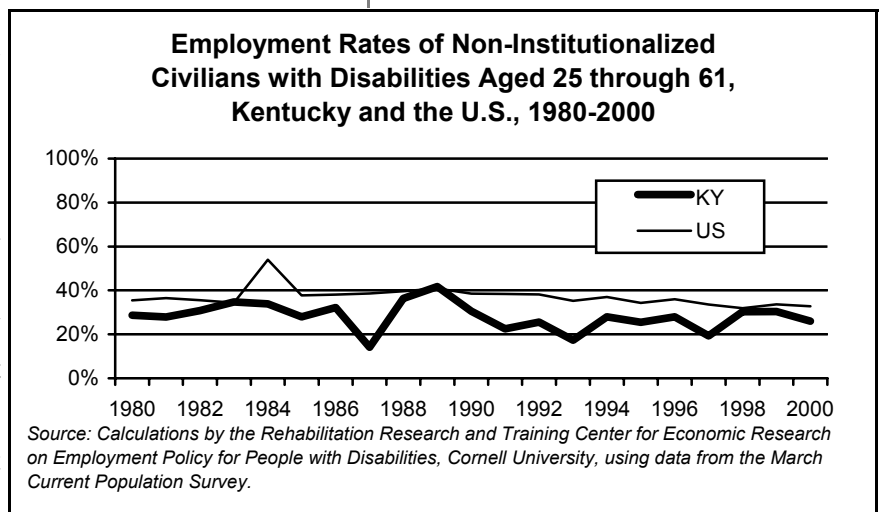




**1.3 Neighborliness.** The strength of our networks of support or the level of neighborliness is another important measure of community health. The proportion of respondents who report having no one, 5 or more, and 10 or more people other than family to rely upon in times of need averages around 8 percent, 70 percent, and 48 percent, respectively, for all three surveys conducted in 1996, 1998, and 2000. Older Kentuckians, those who would likely be most concerned about assistance in times of need, are no better or worse off than those under age 65. The most recent 2000 survey shows that proportionately more older people report having 50 or more people to rely on in times of need, an indication of the wealth of social capital available to meet the needs of Kentucky's elders.



**1.4 Employment of Persons with Disabilities.** Equal employment opportunities enable individuals to build productive, fulfilling lives. An important part of our identities, work allows us the ability to express our talents and interests, while building financial independence and contributing to society as a whole. Employment rates for Kentuckians with a disability have fallen below the national average for most of the last 20 years. In addition, for the years 1994-1998, Kentucky's relative employment rate of men who are disabled to men who are not was estimated at 29 percent compared to 38 percent nationally. For women, the relative rates were 32 percent and 41 percent, respectively.



# GOAL 2

*Kentucky's communities and citizens will share responsibility in helping families succeed.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	35%	35%	41%
<b>Standing Still</b>	43%	42%	44%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	22%	24%	15%

Like the communities where they live, families of all kinds need networks of support to flourish. When families fail, the cost and the consequences are shared by all of us. What's more, investments in strengthening families yield proven, measurable returns. Citizens ranked this goal as second in importance though only near the median in level of progress.

**2.1 Child Abuse.** Child abuse is unquestionably our most disturbing and devastating family failure, one too often repeated when the child victim becomes an adult abuser. As shown, reports

of child abuse have remained virtually unchanged, and thus unimproved, in Kentucky over the past three years, according to the Cabinet for Families and Children.

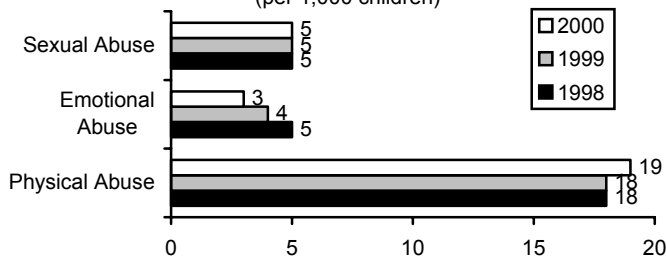
**2.2 Teen Parents.** Teenage childbearing poses serious health and economic risks that increase the likelihood of family failure. Teenage mothers, for example, are much less likely to receive prenatal care and more likely to smoke during pregnancy compared to their

older counterparts. In addition, the majority of these pregnancies are unplanned. Consequently, the parents are less likely to be emotionally, psychologically, and financially prepared for parenthood.

These data show birth rates per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 17 for Kentucky and the United States. While rates have declined at the state and national levels in recent years, Kentucky's rates are consistently higher than U.S. rates.

**2.3 Elder Care.** The well-being of Kentucky's elderly population compels our attention. As the state's population ages,

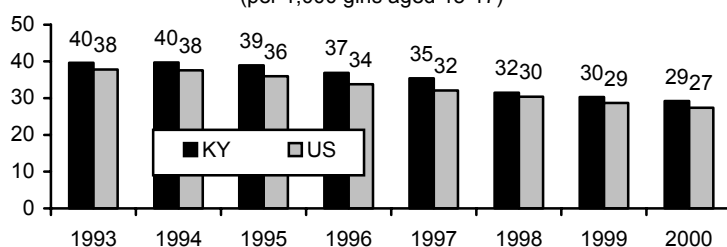
**Child Abuse Reports Among Kentucky Children by Types of Abuse, 1998-2000**  
(per 1,000 children)



Source: 2001 County Data Book, Kentucky Kids Count, Families

**Teen Birth Rates**

(per 1,000 girls aged 15-17)

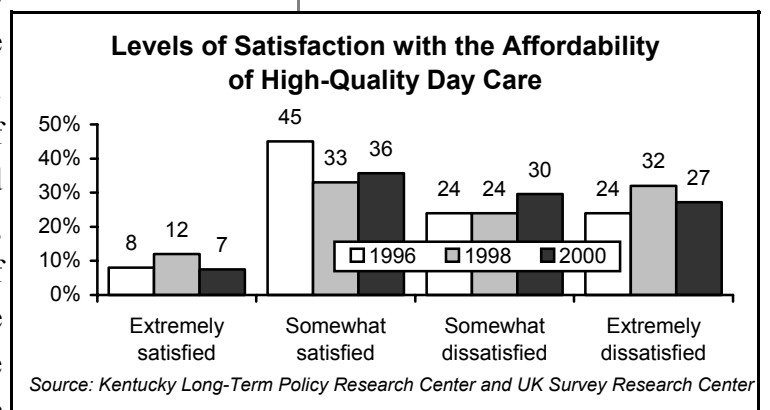
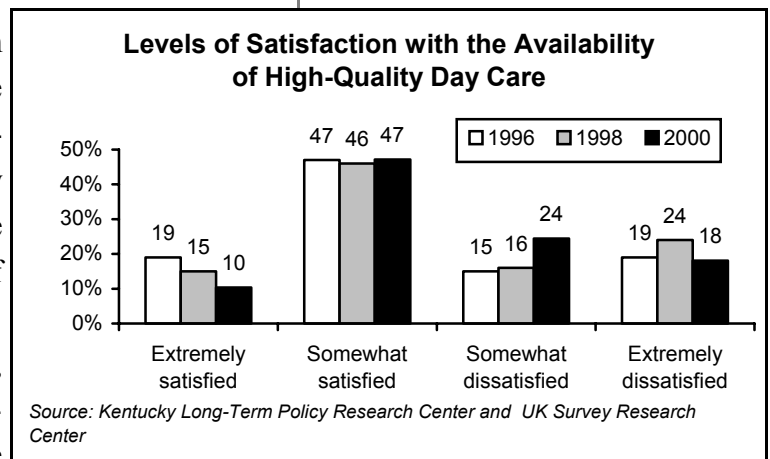
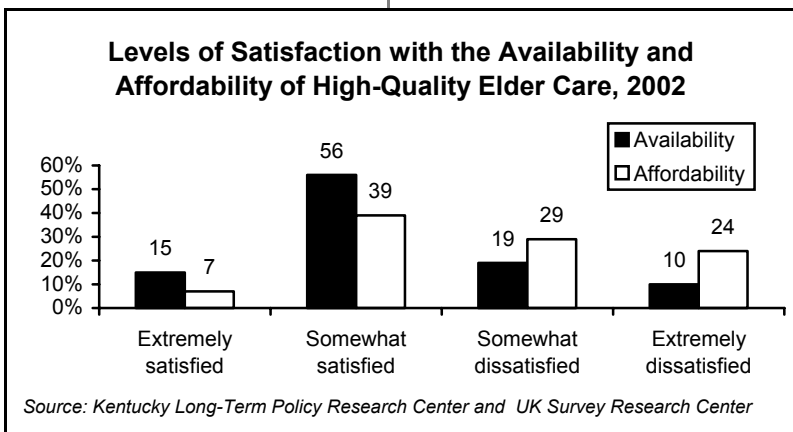


Source: National Center for Health Statistics



our capacity to meet the varying needs of older citizens will become an increasingly important measure of our success in supporting families. From the availability of all levels of institutional care to in-home support mechanisms, our responses must be as varied and flexible as the needs of our older citizens. In 2002, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center asked Kentuckians about their satisfaction with both the availability and affordability of elder care in their communities. A majority of the sample expressed satisfaction with the availability of services compared with less than half the sample when asked about the affordability of elder care services.

**2.4 Child Care.** High-quality child care, some studies have shown, can yield measurable benefits well into adulthood. Statewide surveys conducted in 1996, 1998, and 2000 investigated levels of satisfaction with the availability and affordability of child care. Overall, satisfaction with the availability of child care declined steadily between 1996 and 2000, as dissatisfaction increased. Similarly, many are dissatisfied with the affordability of child care. Overall, the percentage of those who are satisfied has steadily declined, while it has increased steadily for those who are dissatisfied with the affordability of child care.



# GOAL 3

*Kentuckians will have decent, safe, and affordable housing.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	41%	44%	45%
<b>Standing Still</b>	37%	32%	38%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	22%	24%	17%

The relative affordability of housing is one of many unsung advantages of living in Kentucky. However, affordable housing to own or rent remains scarce in some parts of the state. Thus, many Kentuckians face long waits for public housing, live in marginal or substandard housing, or, worse yet, have no home. Citizens believe we are making progress toward the goal of decent, safe,

affordable housing for all Kentuckians. Between 1998 and 2002, citizen assessment of our progress has shifted in a positive direction, as more saw movement towards progress.

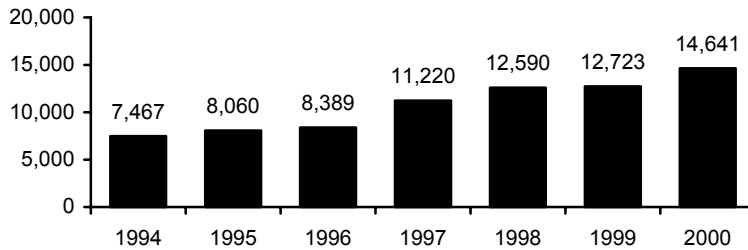
**3.1 Homelessness.** Population counts generally depend upon residency; therefore, it is difficult to measure the exact extent of homelessness populations. The Coalition for the Homeless of Jefferson

County, however, seeks to measure local homelessness in a yearly census of persons served by Louisville's overnight shelters. While

these numbers are not a comprehensive count, they offer an indicator of the extent of urban homelessness. The yearly census of Louisville's homeless found a record high population in 2000, many of whom are working poor. A separate 2001 survey conducted by the Kentucky Housing

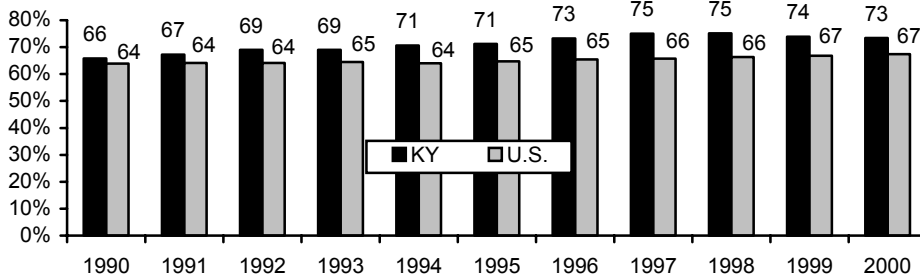
Corporation estimated Kentucky's rural homeless population at 3,349, down from 4,450 in 1993. An estimated 31 percent of these were children.

**Homeless Population Estimates, Louisville, 1994-2000**



Source: Coalition for the Homeless

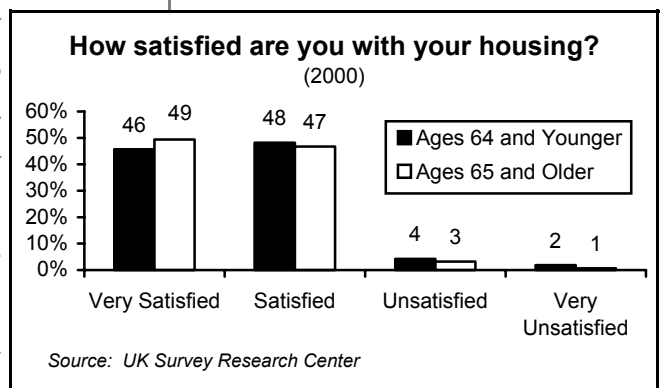
**Home Ownership Rates, Kentucky and the U.S., 1990-2000**



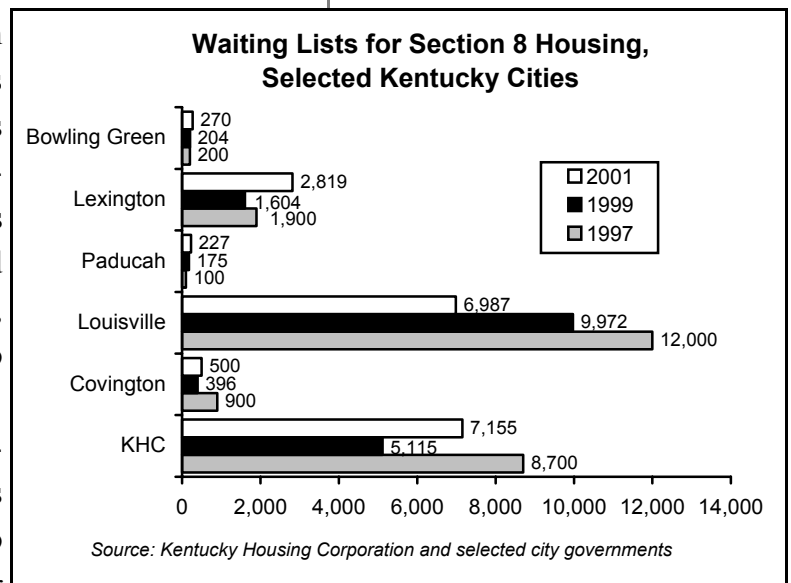
Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**3.2 Housing Affordability.** Home ownership is key to prosperity, but affordability remains an obstacle to many. A 2001 study finds that housing costs are relatively low in Kentucky, but incomes are also relatively low, and growth in the low-income population is outpacing the development of affordable housing. Nevertheless, over the past decade, home ownership rates steadily increased in Kentucky and remained consistently higher than the national average.



**3.3 Housing Adequacy.** A concern about housing, particularly for Kentucky's aging population, is the suitability of their homes to their needs. Nevertheless, a poll conducted by the UK Survey Research Center in the spring of 2000 showed that the majority of Kentuckians, regardless of age, are "satisfied" or "extremely satisfied" with their housing. Still, the recent 2000 Census identifies some woefully inadequate places that Kentuckians call home. While they represent less than 3 percent of the state's housing units, 28,985 were deemed overcrowded, 9,990 had no plumbing, 11,570 no kitchen facilities, and 3,133 no heat.



**3.4 Access to Subsidized Housing.** Publicly subsidized (Section 8) housing gives needy individuals and families access to affordable housing. Simply by applying for help, thousands of Kentucky families every year express their difficulty in meeting their housing needs alone. Unfortunately, while Kentucky is making some strides in meeting those needs, we see that thousands more are left waiting.

# GOAL 4

*All Kentuckians will have access to affordable, high-quality, and comprehensive health care that stresses the importance of preventive care.*

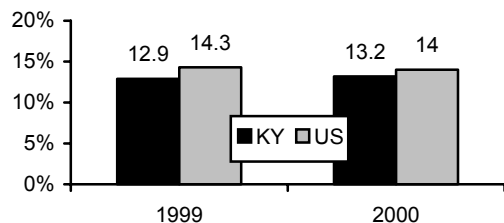
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	18%	17%	19%
<b>Standing Still</b>	30%	30%	37%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	52%	53%	44%

Without due and appropriate attention to the health status of its citizens and the accessibility of health care, Kentucky's progress will be undermined by direct and indirect costs, human and fiscal. On our most recent survey, citizens ranked this goal as the third most important to the future, and even though many of them believe we are losing ground, a majority no longer think so. However, by a wide margin, citizens still expressed the belief that we have lost the most ground on a goal they regard as vitally important.

## 4.1 Health Insurance Coverage.

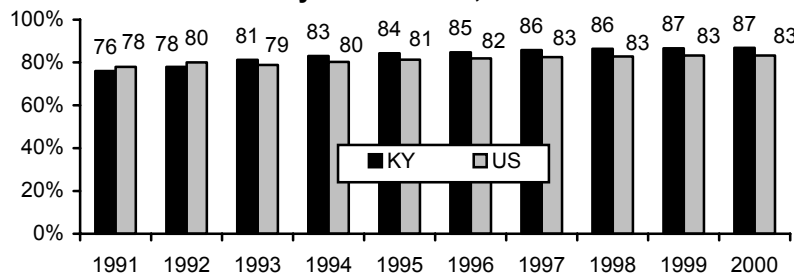
Nationally, approximately 38.7 million citizens were without health insurance in 2000—down 0.6 million from the previous year. Behind this decrease in the insured population was a significant increase in those covered by employment-based health insurance, a measure of progress that was likely lost in the 2001-2002 recession. While 14.3 percent of the U.S. population was without health insurance, 29.5 percent of the poor (9.2 million people) had no health insurance in 2000. Historically, Kentucky's proportion of the population without health insurance has fallen below national averages. Nevertheless, more than half a million Kentuckians had no health insurance in 2000. The changes in health insurance coverage from 1999 to 2000 were not statistically different for both Kentucky and the United States.

**Population without Health Insurance, Kentucky and the U.S., 1999-2000**



Source: US Census Bureau

**Percent Births with First-Trimester Care, Kentucky and the U.S., 1991-2000**



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

**4.2 Prenatal Care.** Early and comprehensive care leads to healthier pregnancies and healthier babies. First-trimester care is also a gateway to the health care system for economically disadvantaged women. Our state made considerable progress in



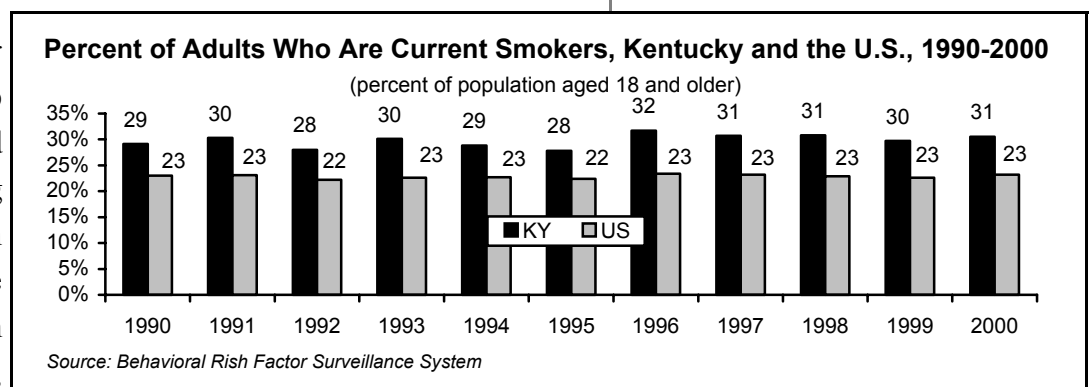
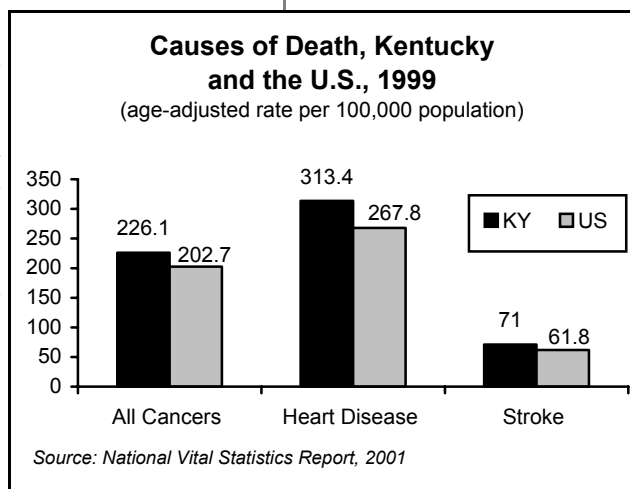


the 1990s in providing pregnant women with adequate prenatal care through such measures as expanded Medicaid support. In addition, Kentucky has continually outpaced the nation in the proportion of pregnant women receiving first trimester care.

**4.3 Causes of Death.** As our population ages, heart disease, cancer, and stroke have become the leading causes of death here and nationally. In general, death rates in Kentucky do not compare favorably to national rates attributable to these causes. However, between 1990 and 1999 our state realized 10, 5, and 3 percent declines in its rates of deaths due to heart disease, cancer, and stroke, respectively.

**4.4 Smoking Rates.** Smoking, along with obesity, ranks at the top of the list of preventable causes of death in the United States. At a rate of 31 percent, Kentucky fell far short of its objective to reduce the adult smoking rate to 23 percent by the year 2000. Indeed, the gap between state and national smoking rates has widened in recent years. The slight rate drop in 1999 was short-lived, and the 30.5 percent

of Kentuckians aged 18 and older who reported being smokers in 2000 is not far behind the 31.7 percent record high reported in 1996. Thus, smoking remains a significant health problem for the Commonwealth.



# GOAL 5

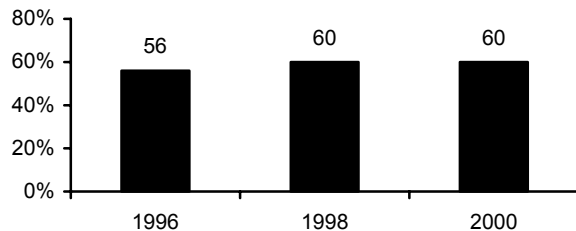
*Kentucky communities will have high levels of trust and civic pride realized from broad citizen participation in their continuous development.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	39%	30%	32%
<b>Standing Still</b>	41%	45%	51%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	20%	25%	17%

The work of building strong, healthy communities belongs to us all. Certainly, government alone cannot solve the myriad challenges we face. A vibrant civic life characterized by high levels of trust among citizens, some researchers conclude, may be the essential ingredient that enables economic development and broad prosperity. Our survey findings show that only about one third of Kentuckians believed in 2002 that we were “making progress” toward this important goal. However, the number who felt we were losing ground was considerably lower than just two years earlier.

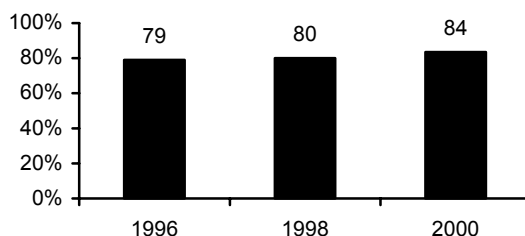
**5.1 Volunteerism.** In several polls conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center in 1996, 1998, and 2000, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center asked Kentuckians if they had volunteered time for civic, community, charitable, nonprofit, or church-related activities during the previous 12 months. A majority of survey respondents replied that they had indeed participated in such activities. Nationally, 44 percent of the population volunteered with a formal organization in 2000.

**Percent of Kentuckians Who Volunteer for Community Activities**



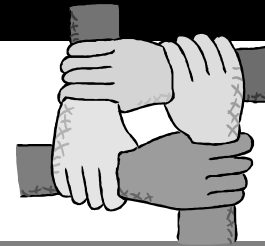
Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and UK Survey Research Center

**Percent of Kentuckians Who Make Charitable Contributions**

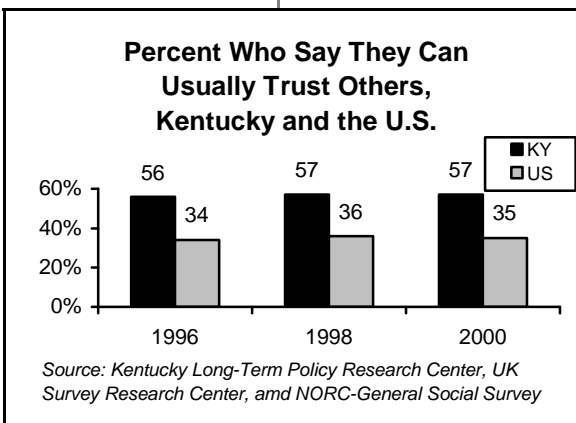


Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and UK Survey Research Center

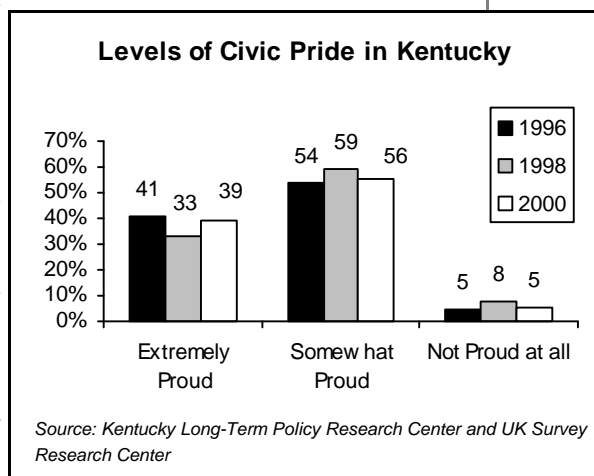
**5.2 Charitable Giving.** The same surveys asked respondents if they had made donations to charitable organizations during the previous 12 months. The percentage of Kentuckians who indicate that they have given to charities has steadily increased since 1996 and compares favorably with national rates. In 2000, 89 percent of *households* reported making charitable contributions at an average of \$1,620 annually.



**5.3 Trust.** When they were asked if they usually trust other people or are wary of them, more than 50 percent of Kentuckians who responded to the same surveys in 1996, 1998, and 2000 indicated that they are more likely to trust others. As in past years, these represent substantially higher average trust levels than those found around the country. A 2000 survey by the National Opinion Research Center showed that only 35 percent of Americans say that “most people” can be trusted.



**5.4 Community Pride.** We also find that Kentuckians tend to express high levels of pride in their communities, based on the results of these three surveys. These findings suggest that the public perception of a lack of progress of this goal may partly be attributable to the perception of already considerable community strength. Indeed, the percentages of those expressing pride remained quite high compared to those who said they felt no pride at all. Kentuckians, however, are not alone in expressing positive feelings about their communities. A nationwide survey by the Census Bureau in 1999 found that 94 percent of American households rated their neighborhood a 6 or higher on a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best). Moreover, 25 percent of the sample rated their overall opinion of their neighborhood at 10—the highest possible rating.



# GOAL 6

*Kentucky communities will value and respect all individuals regardless of culture, race, ethnic background, religion, or gender.*

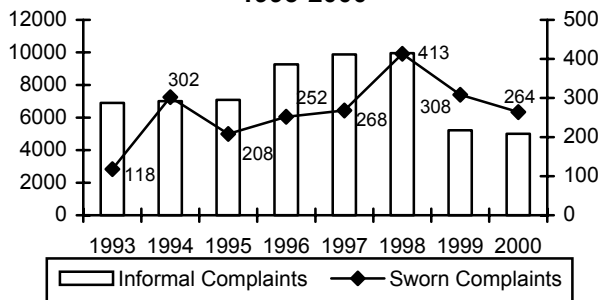
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	38%	40%	41%
<b>Standing Still</b>	41%	38%	41%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	21%	23%	18%

A clear measure of the success of a society is the degree to which it accepts others, even so-called outsiders, regardless of their race, heritage, age, ability, health, or gender. Indeed, our nation is the envy of the world in no small part because of its capacity to accommodate remarkable diversity. Regardless of the events of September 11, the preservation of this capacity for acceptance remains key to our strength. The portion of Kentuckians who believe we are making progress on this key goal has increased slightly.

**6.1 Discrimination.** Though numerous informal complaints of discrimination are made to the Kentucky Commission on Human

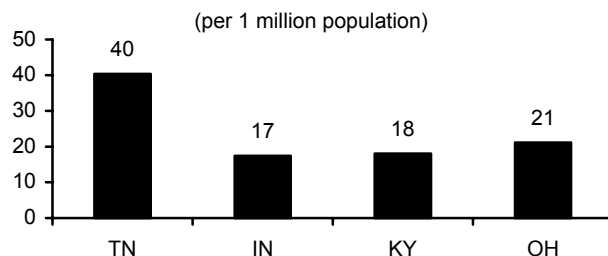
Rights every year, only a small number of these result in signed, sworn, formal complaints that are filed and fully investigated. While the number of informal complaints rose in the mid-1990s, the trend was broken when these complaints fell sharply, from 9,950 in 1998 to only 5,005 in 2000. Over these two years, a sharp decline in signed, sworn complaints also occurred. These data suggest that discrimination is receding in Kentucky. Thus, we are progressing toward realization of this important goal.

**Informal and Sworn Complaints of Human Rights Violations, Kentucky, 1993-2000**



Source: Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

**Reported Hate Crimes, Kentucky and Selected Neighboring States, 2000**



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

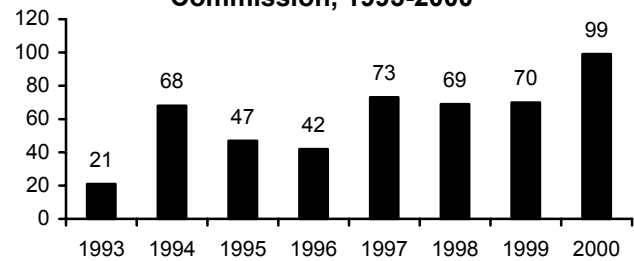
**6.2 Hate Crimes.** A hate crime, also known as a bias crime, is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated in whole or in part by the offender's bias. In 2000, 18 hate crimes per 1 million Kentuckians were committed, a rate comparable to that reported for Indiana and Ohio, but considerably less than the rate reported for Tennessee.

**6.3 Sex Discrimination.** No definitive trend in the number of sex discrimination



complaints filed with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights has emerged over the past decade though the number of filed complaints has more than doubled since 1996. The primary reasons cited for sex discrimination complaints are job termination, issues of pay equity, and unfair treatment during or after pregnancy. The sharp rise in sex discrimination complaints is attributable to the growing importance of women's employment to household and family income and, with it, the rising awareness of women's rights in the workplace, especially involving family and maternal leave.

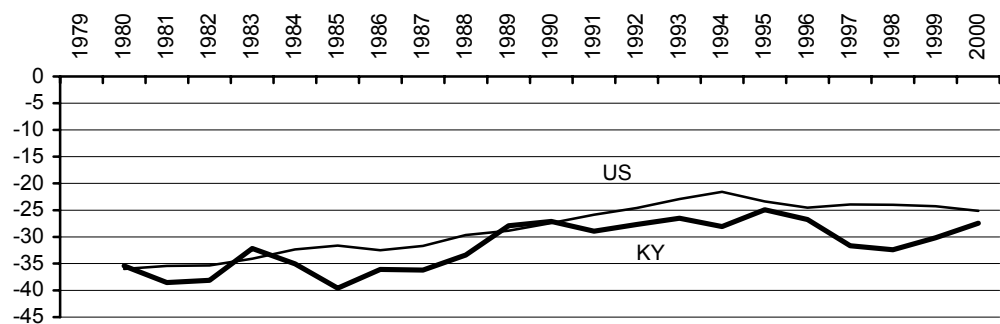
**Sex Discrimination Complaints Filed with the Kentucky Human Rights Commission, 1993-2000**



Source: Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

**6.4 Pay Equity.** As shown, the gender wage gap as reflected in raw averages has been wider in Kentucky than nationally since the early 1980s. Recognizing the complex nature of this persistent gap, researchers have identified a variety of possible causes. They have found that after controlling for education, experience, occupation, industry of em-

**Raw Gender Wage Gap, Kentucky and the U.S., 1980-2000**  
(percent difference in 2-year moving averages)



Source: KLTPRC analysis of March Current Population Survey Data

ployment, and a variety of socioeconomic factors, the gap narrows considerably. However, in most cases, there remains at least a 12 percent difference that raises the question of discrimination. Fortunately, in Kentucky, we have seen a decline in the raw gender wage gap over this 20-year period, signaling increasing equality in the labor market experiences of the sexes.



# EDUCATION

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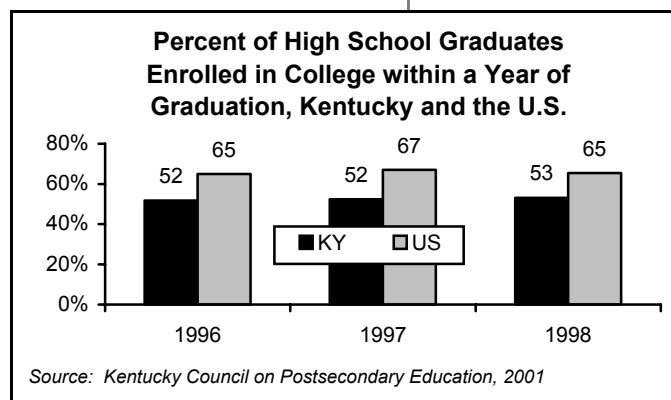
# GOAL 7

*Kentuckians will have an education system of lifelong learning that exemplifies excellence.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	43%	44%	49%
<b>Standing Still</b>	28%	31%	33%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	28%	25%	17%

An economy that raises the bar of expectations with each passing year compels us to be diligent in our efforts to create a system of educational excellence, from prekindergarten to our universities, that welcomes, encourages, and advances the adventure of learning. Citizens rank this as the fourth most important goal for our future, and they have seen progress. Overall, Goal 7 ranks sixth on our progress scale for 2002, up from eighth in 2000.

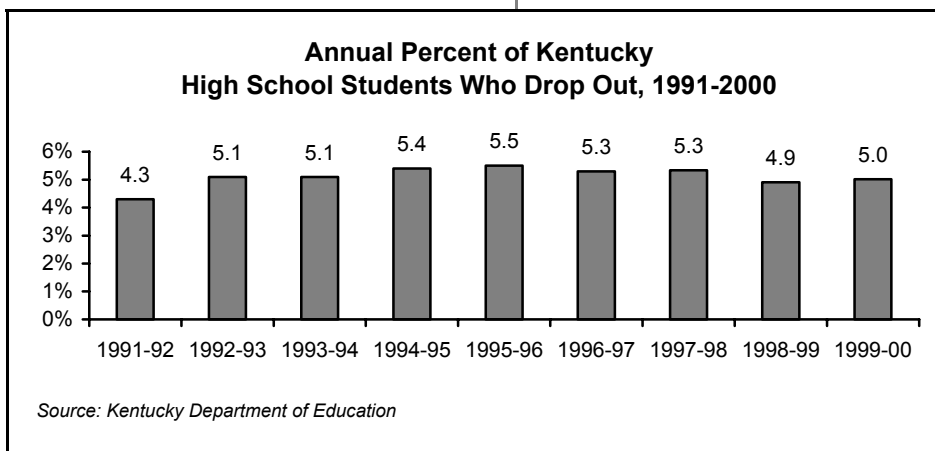
**7.1 College Enrollment.** Kentucky enrollment rates changed little during the latter part of the 1990s and remained consistently



below the national average. However, neither of these figures include technical colleges. If technical colleges are included to calculate this estimate, the college-going rate increases to 56 percent in Kentucky for 2000. However, Kentucky still remains below the 1999 national average of 63 percent. Moreover, Kentucky's six-year graduation rate of first-time freshman in public four-year colleges is approximately

30 percent—considerably lower than the national six-year graduation rate of 56 percent.

**7.2 High School Dropouts.** While it remains an important foundation, the knowledge-based, technologically advanced economy of today has rendered a high school education the minimum requirement for labor force entry. In most cases, it is no longer sufficient preparation for today's workplace or economic independence. The high school dropout rate helps track how much of our population





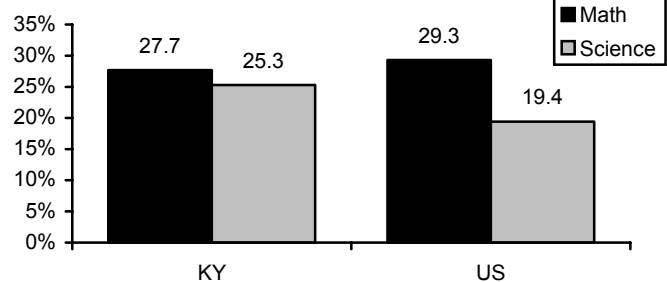


is being left behind economically. The trend in high school dropouts has been fairly stagnant throughout the 1990s. Nationally, in October 2000, 4.8 percent of young adults aged 15 to 24 who were enrolled in high school in 1999 were no longer in school, compared to an estimated 5 percent in Kentucky.

**7.3 Teacher Preparation.** According to a 1993-94 National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) survey, Kentucky ranks high among the states in terms of preparation of its teachers. However, significant numbers of classes are still being taught by teachers who do not have adequate collegiate preparation in subject areas, especially in the fields of math and science.

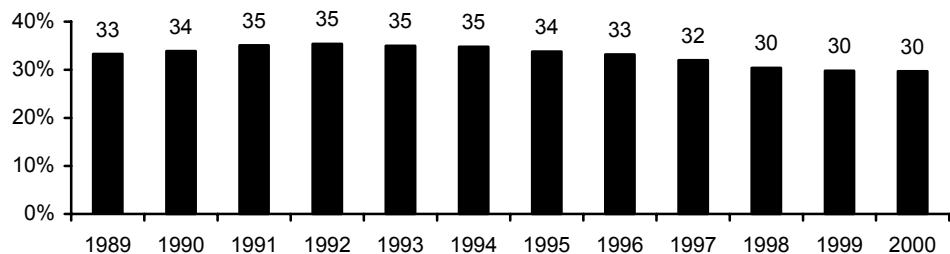
**7.4 Nontraditional Students.** Goals for the improvement of postsecondary education in Kentucky include increasing undergraduate enrollment by 20,000 students by the year 2020. To meet this challenge, the Commonwealth will have to increasingly appeal to its nontraditional students—those age 25 and older. Unfortunately, our data show that the *percentage* of this student sector has not been increasing over the last decade, remaining around one third of the total undergraduate student population. If technical college enrollment is included in the calculation of nontraditional undergraduate enrollment rates, however, the 2000 rate rises to about 31 percent.

**Percent of Public School Teachers (Grades 7-12) Teaching at Least One Course in Math or Science without a Major or Minor in the Field, 1993-1994**



Source: NCES, 1993-94 Schools and Staffing Survey

**Percent of Nontraditional Undergraduate Students at State-Supported Institutions of Higher Education**



Source: Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education

# GOAL 8

*Kentuckians will have equal opportunity to obtain an internationally competitive education.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	41%	41%	45%
<b>Standing Still</b>	37%	36%	39%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	23%	24%	16%

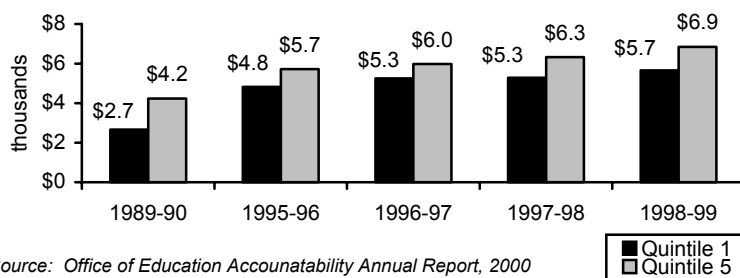
Kentucky has set a national example for other states in its efforts to ensure equitably funded public schools. While we have not achieved complete equity in funding, we have closed significant ground and dramatically expanded opportunity in poor districts, a vitally important step in a state where education goals are pitted against the legacy of poverty. In 2002, Goal 8 ranked 10th on the progress scale (as it did in 2000), but dropped four places to 14th on the importance scale.

**8.1 Funding Equity.** In the 1989-1990 school year, the combined state/local per pupil revenue levels in the poorest one fifth of Ken-

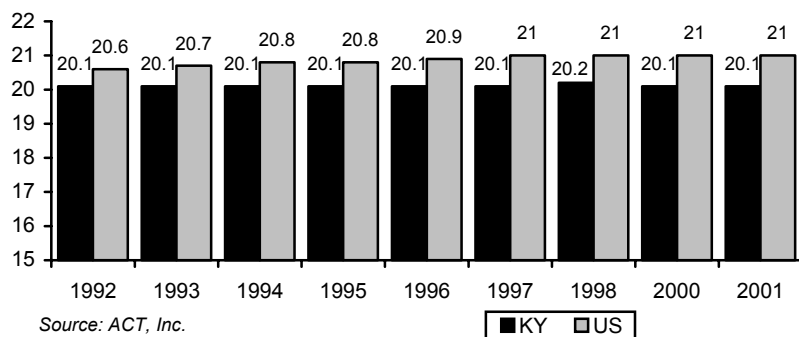
tucky schools were only 64 percent of that of the wealthiest one fifth. By 1998-99 the poorest schools were receiving almost 83 percent of the funding from these sources. Also, federal funds supplement state/local sources, boosting per pupil expenditures for poorer districts.

**8.2 Achievement Test Scores.** A record 72 percent of graduates took the ACT in 2001. Despite the rise in this measure of college preparation, the average composite score for Kentucky remained virtually unchanged throughout the 1990s and into the new century, as performance did not improve. Likewise, the gap between state and national average scores has remained unchanged, as national performance has not risen since 1997.

**Per Pupil State and Local Revenue, Lowest and Highest Quintile School Districts**  
(weighted averages)



**ACT Average Composite Scores, Kentucky and the U.S.**





**8.3 Performance Test Scores.** Kentucky's performance-based testing system, KIRIS (Kentucky Instructional Results and Information System), has allowed the state to link its assessment system to curriculum accountability. For interstate comparison, however, we turn to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math and reading exams. The 2000 results are promising. They show that the percentage of Kentucky students reading at the basic level has surpassed the national average for both grades four and eight. At the proficient level, the percentage of fourth graders is equal to the national average. The data on math skills show the share of Kentucky eighth graders at or above the basic level now nearly equal to the national average, a leap in progress since 1990. Gaps persist, however, for fourth and eighth graders who score at or above the proficient level.

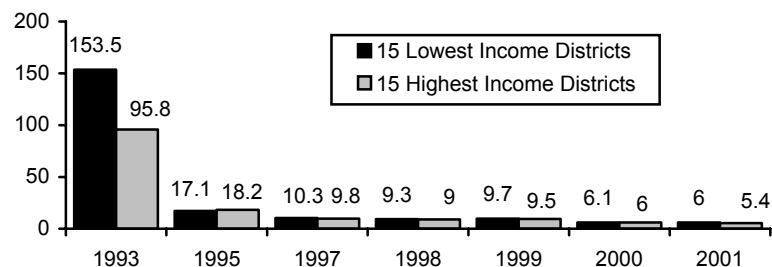
**NAEP Math and Reading Test Results, Grades 4 and 8, Kentucky and the U.S., Selected Years**

	Percent at or Above Basic		Percent at or Above Proficient	
	KY	US	KY	US
1992 Grade 4 Reading	58	60	23	27
1994 Grade 4 Reading	56	59	26	28
1998 Grade 4 Reading	63	61	29	29
1998 Grade 8 Reading	74	72	29	31
1992 Grade 4 Math	51	57	13	19
1996 Grade 4 Math	60	62	16	22
2000 Grade 4 Math	60	66	17	24
1990 Grade 8 Math	43	51	10	15
1992 Grade 8 Math	51	56	14	20
1996 Grade 8 Math	56	61	16	23
2000 Grade 8 Math	63	64	21	26

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

**8.4 Computers in Schools.** Whether they pursue further education or enter the job market after high school, students will find that computing skills are essential. Equitable access to these tools is key to ensuring that all students leave high school with the technological know-how needed to participate effectively in today's economy. Kentucky schools have made great strides in achieving such equity, as student-to-computer-work-station ratios are fairly equal in the lowest income districts to those in the highest income districts.

**Ratio of Pupils to Computer Work Stations in Kentucky Public Schools**



Source: KDE, Office of Education Technology

# GOAL 9

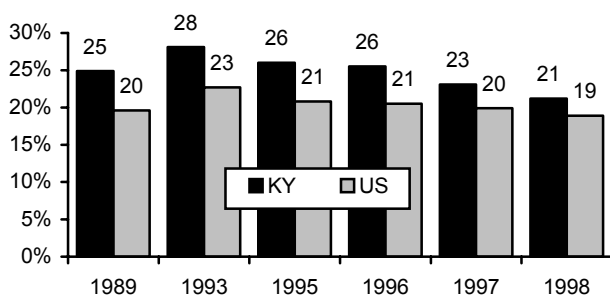
*Kentucky's children will come to school ready and able to learn.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	35%	36%	43%
<b>Standing Still</b>	39%	35%	38%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	27%	30%	19%

To be “ready to learn” children must enter school in the best possible emotional and physical health, with proper clothing, food, shelter, and a sense of curiosity and well-being fostered in a nurturing and loving home. Any obstacle to a child’s full participation in the life-transforming experience of learning can ultimately undermine his or her success in school and life. On this important goal, ranked 10th in importance, the 2002 survey shows that a greater proportion of citizens believe Kentucky is making progress,

while fewer believe we are losing ground.

**Percent of Children in Poverty, Selected Years, Kentucky and the U.S.**

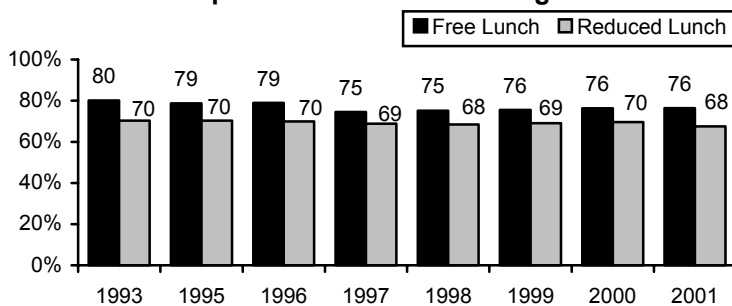


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**9.1 Child Poverty.** While recent concern about child (under age 18) poverty focuses on the impact of welfare reform, national data show that more children of working poor families are living in poverty than those who are reliant on some form of public assistance. In addition, studies have shown that despite the enormous wealth of our nation, our child poverty rate is one of the highest in the developed world. This is of particular concern to

the Commonwealth, given the state’s historically higher child poverty rates compared to the nation as a whole.

**Percent of Eligible Kentucky Children Who Participate in School Lunch Programs**



Source: Kentucky Department of Education

## **9.2 School Lunch Participation.**

During the 2000-2001 school year, 37 percent of Kentucky school children were eligible for free meals, and another 9 percent qualified for reduced-price meals. Of the total school lunches served in 2001, 54 percent were provided free or at a reduced price. However, a substantial portion of those children who are eli-



gible to participate in either free or reduced-price lunch programs did not do so. For many low-income children, school breakfast programs provide an important start to the school day. The majority (77.6 percent) of school *breakfasts* served (174,125) were provided free or at a reduced rate.

**9.3 Child Immunizations.** Kentucky ranks above the national average and among the best states in the country in terms of the percentage of its youngsters who are properly immunized. Thanks to state and federally funded immunization programs, as well as community outreach efforts, Kentucky has

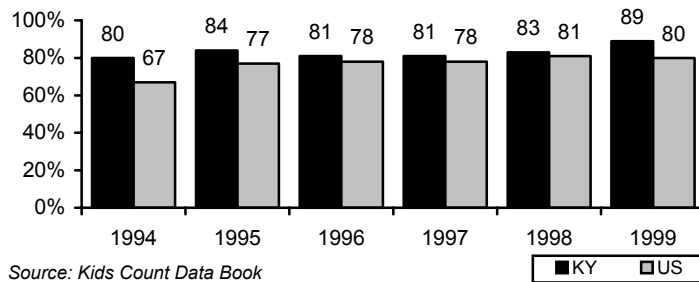
made significant progress in terms of protecting children from an array of childhood diseases, many of which have proven to be lifelong obstacles to learning and achieving fully productive lives.

**9.4 Early Childhood Education.** As in many other southern states, Kentucky only began

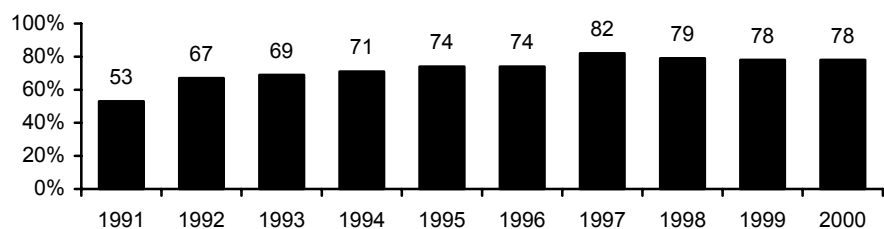
providing kindergarten to five-year-olds in the past two decades, and it did not begin a significant prekindergarten program until 1990. While Kentucky has made substantial progress since then towards ensuring that eligible children—those

from low-income homes or with learning or developmental problems—are served through these preschool programs, around 20 percent of this population is still not enrolled.

**Percent of Two-Year-Olds Who Are Adequately Immunized, Kentucky and the U.S., 1994-1999**



**Percent of Eligible Four-Year-Olds Enrolled in Early Childhood Education Programs, Kentucky, 1991-2000**



# GOAL 10

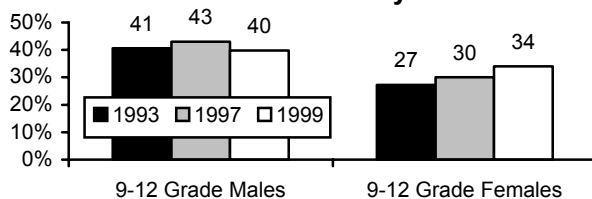
*Kentucky's children will have safe, stable learning environments.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	32%	35%	51%
<b>Standing Still</b>	28%	31%	32%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	40%	34%	17%

Creating an environment where children can achieve their best demands that we ensure their safety and security and encourage them to make life choices that will not impair their full participation in the rewards of learning. Here, public opinion appears to have become significantly more positive in regard to our progress to realizing a goal rated as the seventh most important. This positive shift in public opinion happened even as incidents of school violence continued to occur in schools around the nation and to gain

widespread media coverage.

**Percent of Kentucky High School Students Who Used Alcohol\* in the Past 30 Days**



\* Had 5 or more drinks in a row.

Source: Kentucky Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993, 1997, and 1999

**10.1 Youth Alcohol and Drug Abuse.** Levels of alcohol and marijuana use among Kentucky teens have varied by gender over the past decade. Episodic heavy drinking among male high school students has remained relatively unchanged over the period analyzed, while episodic drinking among female high school students increased. Nationally, 35 percent of males and 28 percent of females reported drinking five or more drinks in a row in the previous 30 days

in 1999. The proportion of females reporting recent marijuana use doubled over this time period, while male usage dropped off between

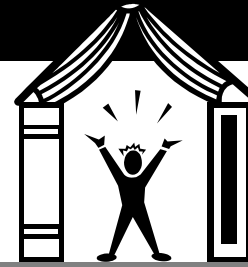
**Percent of Kentucky High School Students Who Used Marijuana in the Past 30 Days**



Source: Kentucky Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1993, 1997, and 1999

1997 and 1999 but remained higher than the proportion originally reported in 1993. These estimates compare favorably to national rates of recent marijuana use of 31 percent for males and 23 percent for females in 1999.

**10.2 Juvenile Crime.** Our understanding and prevention of juvenile crime begins with our awareness of its occurrence. The recent trends indicate relatively stagnant incidents of the more serious and often violent Part I crimes. Other than 1997, Part II crimes, which include drug-related crimes and vandalism, have hovered

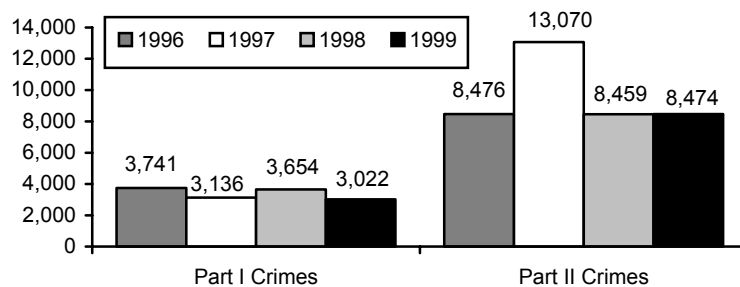


around 8,500 arrests per year in Kentucky. In 2000, an estimated 2.4 million arrests were made nationally, a 3 percent increase from 1991.

**10.3 Suspensions.** In 1998, the Kentucky Center for Safe Schools (CSS) was created to coordinate efforts to create safer, more secure learning environments in Kentucky schools that would permit Kentucky students to achieve success. Efforts include data collection and training. Overall, fewer than 10 percent of Kentucky's public school students commit a law or board policy violation that results in a reportable disciplinary action; however, the data show a slight increase in suspensions related to each type of violation shown here.

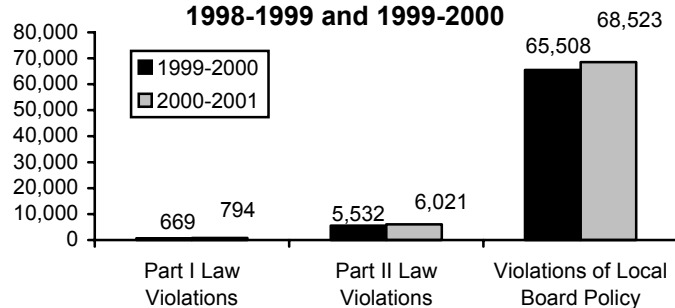
**10.4 Expulsions.** As schools and communities learn about and better understand these data, it will help them form and implement local efforts to ensure school safety. Expulsions represent another path that schools can use to respond to violations that threaten school safety. Expulsions that result from violations of the law or board policy, including weapons-related violations, have declined over the two-year period for which data are available. The reduction in weapons-related incidents is a particularly encouraging indicator of safer schools.

**Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Crimes, Kentucky, 1996-1999**



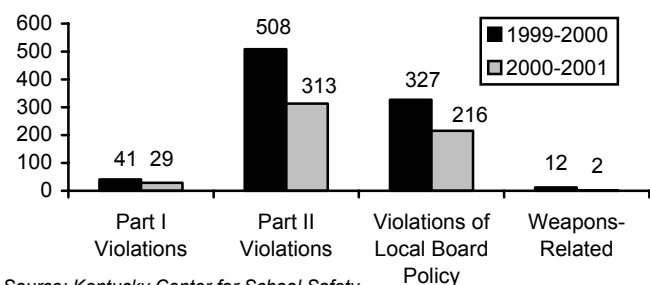
Source: Kentucky State Police

**Number of Out-of-School Suspensions, by Type of Violation, Kentucky, 1998-1999 and 1999-2000**



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety

**Number of Expulsions from Kentucky Schools, by Type of Violation, 1998-1999 and 1999-2000**



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety

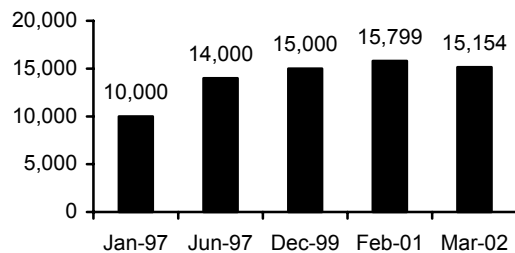
# GOAL 11

*Kentuckians will promote partnerships among parents, schools, and communities to enhance the social and academic development of children.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	52%	45%	51%
<b>Standing Still</b>	30%	34%	35%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	18%	20%	14%

Creating and sustaining partnerships that engage parents, interested citizens, businesses, and community institutions in improving the quality of our schools is a central goal of education reform. The social capital of broad public engagement in the life of our schools is a powerful driver of positive change. On this key goal, more than half of citizens expressed confidence in our progress in 2002, and the overall rating of progress ranked third.

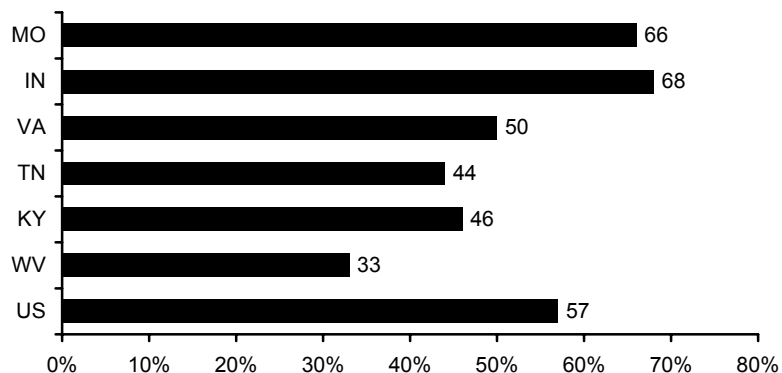
**Number of Parents Serving on School-Based Councils or Committees**



Source: Kentucky Department of Education

**11.1 Parent Participation in Schools.** An objective of school-based decisionmaking, established in 1996 by Kentucky statute, is to provide an environment that will enhance educational quality. At present, 1,238 schools in Kentucky are managed by school councils comprised of parents, teachers, and school principals. This joint decisionmaking vehicle also includes committees charged with overseeing the school policies, for example regarding curriculum and school scheduling, established by the Council. Each school has about five committees with approximately two parents serving on each committee.

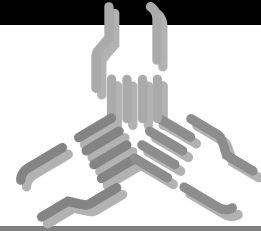
**Percent of Principals Who Report More Than 50 Percent of Eighth-Grader Parents Attend Parent-Teacher Conferences, 2000**



Source: Education Week

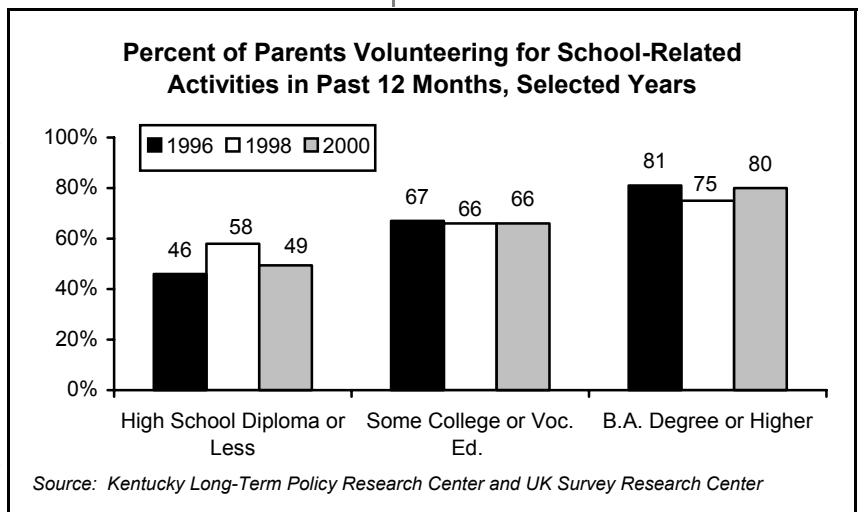
**11.2 Parent-Teacher Conferences.** Parent-teacher meetings are gradually becoming as important as report cards. Precise measures of this benchmark are unavailable; here we show data from *Education Week* which suggest poor parent participation in these conferences in Kentucky relative to most surrounding states, even though progress has been made.



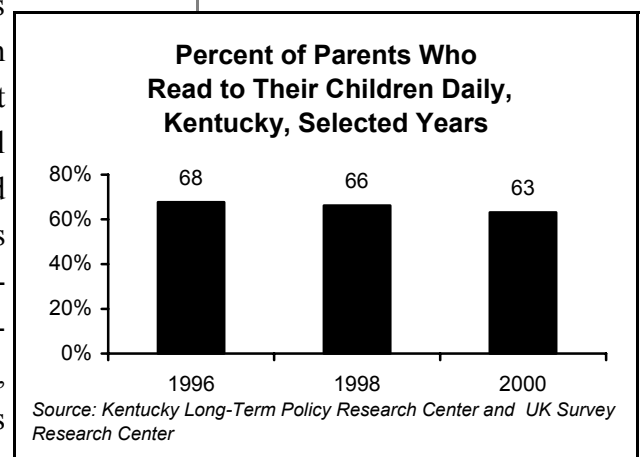


### 11.3 *Parent Volunteerism.* The Kentucky Long-Term Policy

Research Center has been tracking parental involvement in school activities in Kentucky since 1996. The propensity of parents to volunteer for school-related activities tends to increase with education. That is, the data show that higher parental education levels are associated with high percentages of parents volunteering in or for the schools for all three polls. This is generally consistent with other research regarding parental outcomes and educational attainment.



**11.4 *Parents Who Read to Their Children.*** Studies have shown that not only the activity of reading to children but also the frequency of this activity can have a significantly positive impact on future school performance. The same Kentucky polls asked how frequently parents read to their children aged eight and under. Almost all the parents said that they do indeed read to their young children, while well over half the parents in all three surveys said they read to their children every day. Studies have shown that as parental education levels rise, the likelihood of reading every day to a young child also rises. While controlling for other influential factors such as gender, race, and income, a Kentucky parent with a bachelor's degree or higher is 27, 40, and 74 percent more likely to read every day to a young child as a parent with some college experience or a two-year degree, a high school diploma only, and less than a high school diploma or equivalent, respectively.



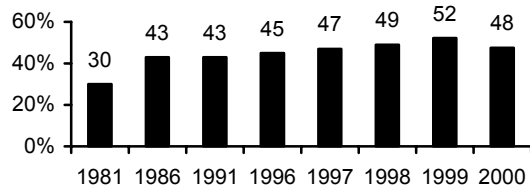
# GOAL 12

*Kentuckians will have opportunities to appreciate, participate in, and contribute to the arts and humanities and historic preservation.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	47%	48%	55%
<b>Standing Still</b>	40%	38%	36%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	13%	13%	10%

As the brilliant American writer Henry James suggested in a letter to H.G. Wells, no substitute exists for the force and beauty of the artistic process. In turn, the experiences of seeing, hearing, reading, or touching art is, as James argues, what “makes life,” engaging us in its profound mysteries and magical possibilities. Public opinion about our progress improved steadily between 1998 and 2002. Most citizens believe we are making progress on this goal, rating it the highest on the progress scale, but they cite it as the least important of goals.

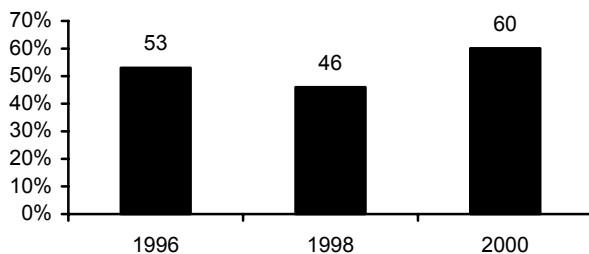
**Percent of Kentucky Population Using Public Libraries**



Source: Statistical Report of KY Public Libraries

**12.1 Library Use.** The public library gives citizens from all walks of life an opportunity to experience the arts and humanities through an expanding range of media. Nearly half of all Kentuckians are now registered library users. While this improving status is encouraging, as of fiscal year 1998, Kentucky ranked 40th in the nation in library attendance, 42nd in reference transactions, 35th in circulation, and 35th in interlibrary loans. That is, the participation of Kentuckians in library services fell well below the national median in at least four different categories of library use for that year.

**Percent of Adult Kentuckians Who Visited a Museum, Festival, Arts Performance, or Historical Site in Their County in the Last 12 Months**



Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and UK Survey Research Center

**12.2 Cultural Opportunities.** Local cultural opportunities often permit Kentuckians to learn about and connect with the history and the artistic riches of their own communities and their state. Moreover, art from around the world enriches our understanding of other cultures and perspectives. Kentuckians generally place a high value on participating or experiencing the arts in their own community. About half or more than half of citizens surveyed in 1996, 1998, and 2000 said they had visited a museum, festival, arts performance, or a historical site in the previous 12 months.

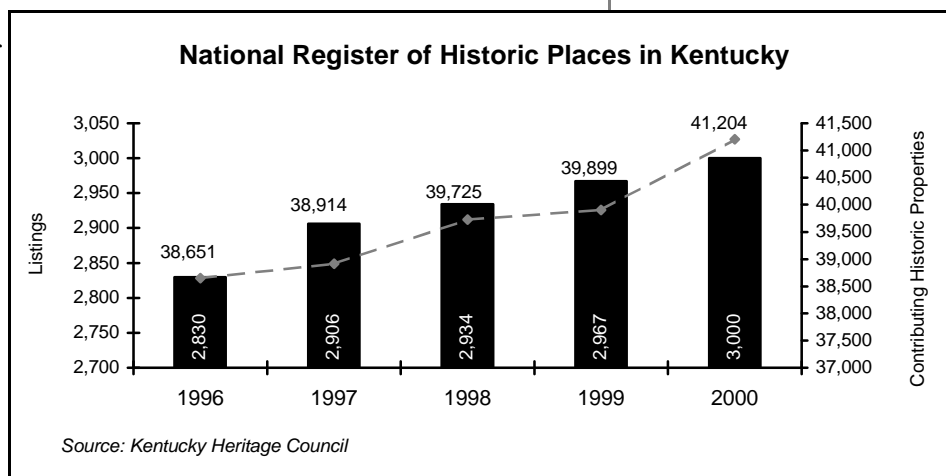


**12.3 Historic Preservation.** The designation of places as historic and worthy of preservation is the first step in understanding the value of historic resources. Kentucky has the fourth largest number of listings in the

National Register of Historic Places. These 3,000 listings include 41,204 historic properties. The National Register is the official listing of those districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects

significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. This national ranking is indicative of the value Kentuckians place on their heritage and of their willingness to participate in defining that significance through the nomination process.

**12.4 Study of Arts and Humanities.** While advanced education is not the only means to developing an appreciation of the arts and humanities, it may be the most significant influence on cultivating our artistic sensibilities. Moreover, our universities and colleges offer citizens of the state a myriad of diverse and rich experiences. To measure the extent of exposure to and benefits from the arts and humanities in our institutions of higher education, it will be necessary to examine institutional commitment to the arts as a service to the larger community and as a contribution to the education of students through required courses. Here we may want to pursue some measure of how many arts and humanities events are offered or courses required. Such data, however, are unavailable.





# THE ECONOMY

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# GOAL 13

*Kentucky will end poverty and alleviate its adverse consequences and debilitating effects.*

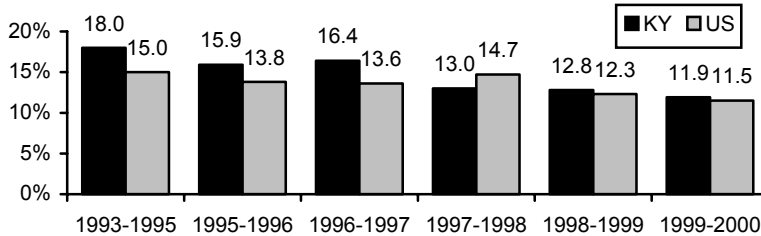
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	18%	20%	18%
<b>Standing Still</b>	43%	48%	52%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	39%	33%	31%

At the root of virtually every dilemma that vexes the Commonwealth lies the longstanding problem of poverty and its constant companion, undereducation. Myriad studies have shown that the consequences of poverty are devastating to individuals, families, and to the larger society in which they live. Citizens rank this key goal as the ninth most important to the future of our state, yet next to last on the progress scale.

**13.1 Poverty Rate.** Persons living in poverty are at risk of having inadequate resources for vital living necessities such as housing,

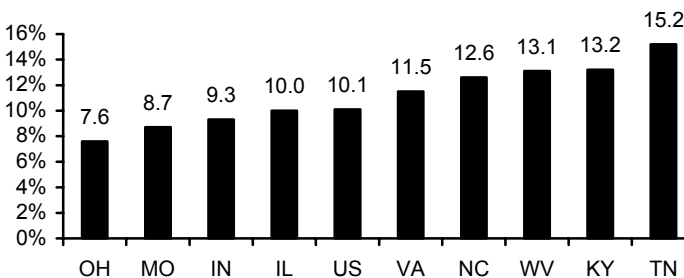
food, and health care. Fortunately, the prosperity of the 1990s benefited the Commonwealth, as the proportion of Kentuckians living in poverty declined from the early to the mid-1990s. This decrease, combined with relatively stagnant poverty rates at the national level, caused the once-wide gap between poverty levels in Kentucky and the national average to narrow considerably.

**Percent of People in Poverty, Kentucky and the U.S.**



Source: US Census Bureau

**Percent of People Aged 65 Years and Older Below Poverty, 3-Year Average, 1998-2000, Kentucky and Surrounding States**



Source: US Census Bureau

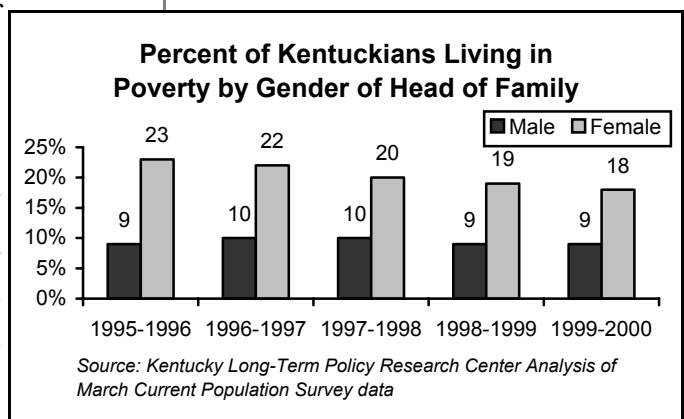
**13.2 Elderly Poverty.** Given the lower income levels and poorer health status of our elderly population, they are at particular risk for problems associated with poverty. Overall, however, the economic status of elderly Americans improved dramatically over the last half century. In 1959, about 35 percent of persons aged 65 and older lived in families with incomes below the poverty line. By 1998 that estimate had dropped to 11 percent, as key federal entitlement programs mitigated the impact of poverty among the elderly. In Kentucky, however, the poverty status of older citizens has remained

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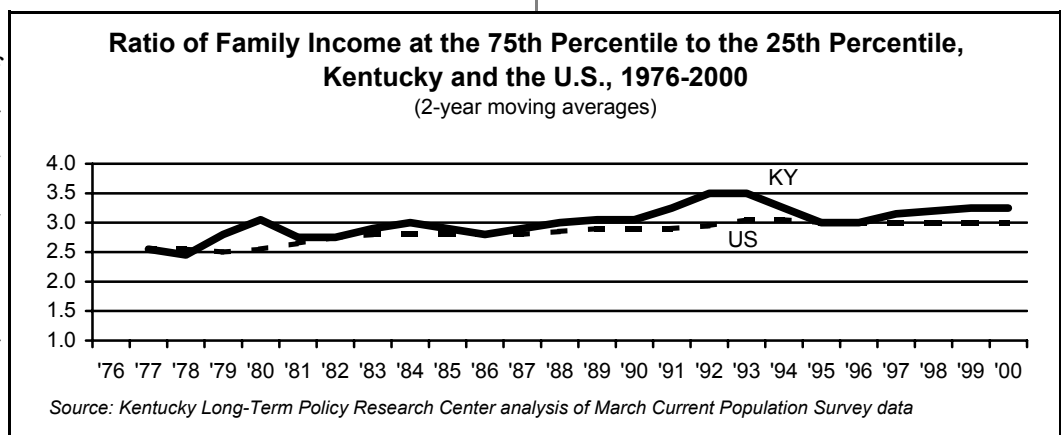


higher than at the national level. Likewise, most surrounding states have lower poverty rates among the elderly.

**13.3 Poverty by Gender of Head of Family.** Individuals from female-headed families have consistently higher rates of poverty than those with a male head, a circumstance that is linked to a number of factors that have a cumulative lifetime effect. Women are more likely to work in low-wage jobs, be responsible for children, and, in their senior years, far less likely to enjoy the benefits of a pension than men. As shown, however, the gap between those individuals from families supported by women and by men appears to be narrowing.



**13.4 Income Distribution.** Little attention was given to what has come to be known as income inequality in the United States until around the last quarter of the century, when the gap between the rich and poor began to widen. Since then, concern over growing inequality and the potential for related social ills has garnered widespread attention. Beyond the larger issues of social stratification, other outcomes such as poor health, housing, and schools have been linked to income inequality by a number of studies. Their findings and the potential outcomes of income ine-



quality, however, remain the subject of debate among scholars. Kentucky's gap between its upper- and lower-middle class families has been fairly consistently greater than that found for the nation as a whole. This trend persists even into more recent years.

# GOAL 14

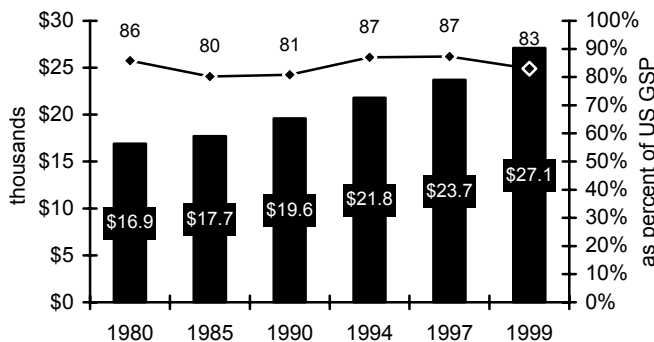
*Kentucky will have diversified long-term development that stresses competitiveness and a rising standard of living for all citizens while maintaining a quality environment.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	36%	31%	32%
<b>Standing Still</b>	40%	45%	50%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	23%	25%	18%

One legacy of poverty and undereducation for our state is an economy that has too often been built around our weaknesses, rather than our considerable strengths and our extraordinary potential. In order to become competitive in today's information-based economy, we must develop the human as well as the physical infrastructure and the quality of life that will attract and hold desirable industries. Clearly, diversification or movement away from heavy reliance on an economic base that will not see us into the 21st century is key. Kentuckians rank this critical economic goal 8th in

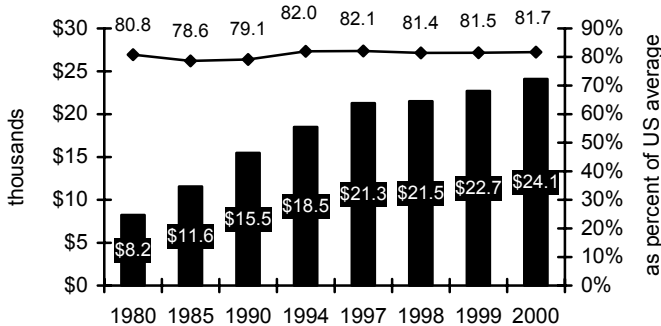
overall importance, but only 19th on the progress scale.

**Per Capita Gross State Product, Kentucky**



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development

**Kentucky Per Capita Income, 1980-2000**

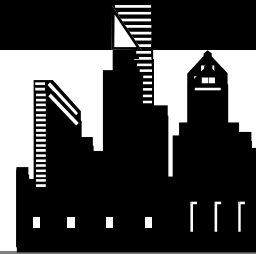


Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development

**14.1 Gross State Product.** As a measure of economic prosperity, the gross state product (GSP) measures the market value of goods and services created within the state. Increases in GSP indicate higher levels of business activity within our state. Kentucky has experienced considerable growth in GSP throughout the latter part of the past century. These gains can be attributed mostly to the economic expansion that has occurred nationally over the past decade or so. While we have been able to maintain our relative status, however, we have been unable to improve upon it, as seen in the relatively stagnant trend of Kentucky's GSP as a percent of the U.S. average.

**14.2 Income.** The well-being of Kentuckians depends upon a rising standard of living. An often-cited indicator of the standard of living is per capita income (PCI). Dramatic efforts on behalf of state policymakers have helped contribute to the rising per capita income we have seen in

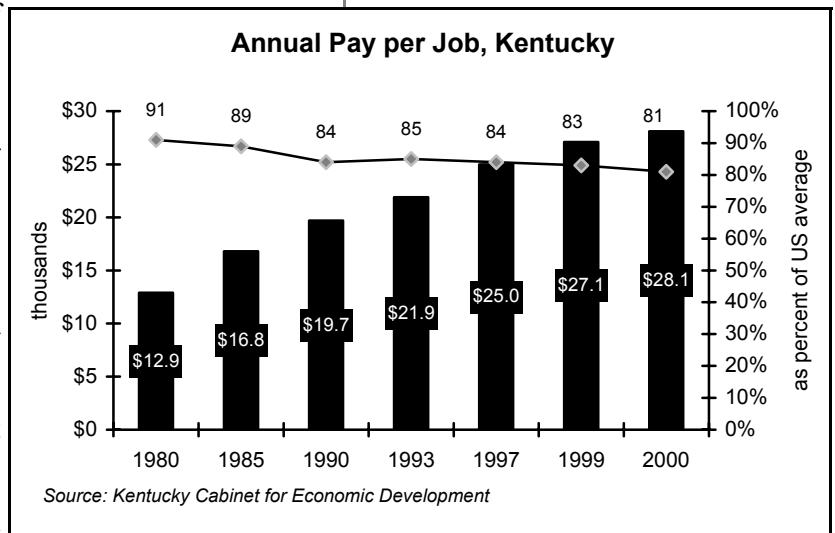




Kentucky since the mid-1980s. However, a discrepancy remains between the state PCI and the national average. Vigilance in our efforts to improve the educational status of Kentuckians, particularly to make gains in our college-educated population, is vital to helping Kentuckians achieve a higher standard of living, one that is comparable to that enjoyed by much of the rest of the nation.

**14.3 Wages.** Shifting trends in the labor market and a growing emphasis on welfare-to-work programs have elicited recent concerns about the wages of many working families. Overall, wages have risen in Kentucky. However, Kentuckians do not fare well compared to the national average wage. Kentucky's annual pay per job as a percent of the U.S. average has been declining fairly steadily over the past 20 years.

**14.4 Economic Diversity.** The diversification of a state's economy, like that of a healthy stock portfolio, helps safeguard it from devastating consequences in times of economic downturns. A high ranking among the states in the area of sectoral diversity indicates that traded-sector activity is spread among several different industries rather than concentrated in one or two. High levels of dynamic diversity refer to the ability of a state's industries to grow or remain stable while another industry is declining in size. This lessens the blow to the entire economy should one of the industries in a state suffer from recessionary pressure. Kentucky has maintained a relatively high ranking in sectoral diversity, although it has lost its top-10 status in recent years.



Kentucky's National Ranking for Sectoral and Dynamic Economic Diversity		
	Sectoral	Dynamic
1994	10	9
1995	9	8
1996	10	10
1997	10	13
1998	12	27
1999	12	9
2000	11	42
2001	12	24

*Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development*

# GOAL 15

*Kentucky will benefit from participation in an integrated global economy.*

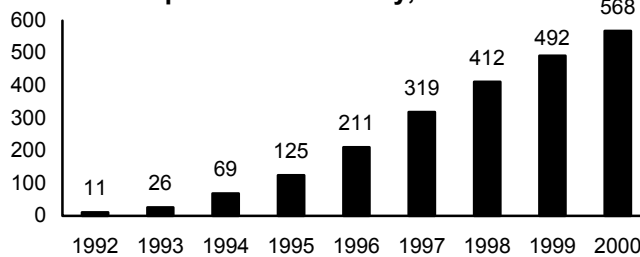
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	57%	45%	45%
<b>Standing Still</b>	27%	37%	40%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	16%	19%	15%

While globalization has clearly resulted in adverse consequences for those who have relied on low-skill jobs in the U.S. economy, its overall benefits are believed to far outweigh its negative consequences. As low-skill industries move offshore, they are gradually creating new wealth and fueling a growing demand for American products and services. In spite of its importance to economic growth, citizens rank this goal as the second least important for our future, and, as shown, they have lost confidence in our progress toward its realization. Relative to the other goals, however, they rank our progress the eighth highest.

## 15.1 Quality Standards.

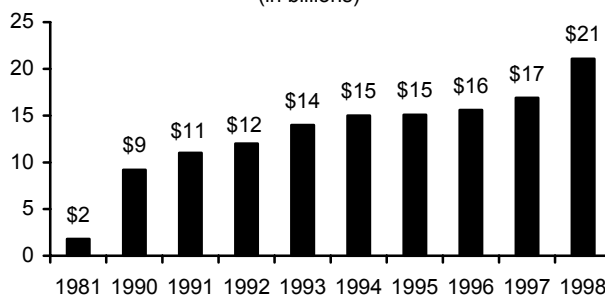
In the economy of today, U.S. businesses have learned that their comparative advantage lies not in low-cost production but in providing increasingly more advanced and higher-quality products and services. In recognition of this attribute, firms have begun to commit to internationally recognized quality processes which help establish their place in the global market economy. One way of doing so is to achieve ISO 9000 status, a production management protocol demonstrating that a firm has a rigorous quality control process in place. The number of Kentucky firms that meet this test of preparedness for the international marketplace increased substantially over the past decade. Moreover, Kentucky achieved the ranking of eighth in the nation in 2001 in the number of ISO 9000 firms per 1,000 establishments.

**Number of Registered ISO 9000 Companies in Kentucky, 1992-2000**



Source: ISO 9000 Registered Company Directory North America

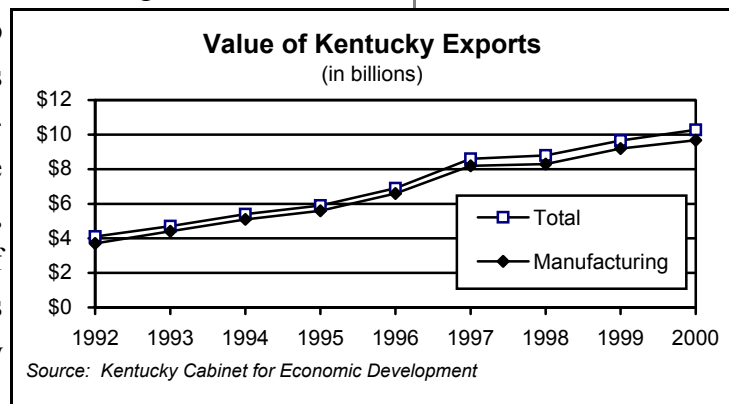
**Foreign Direct Investment in Kentucky**  
(in billions)



Sources: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1998; U.S. Department of Commerce; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000; and the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development



**15.2 Foreign Direct Investment.** Workers in Kentucky benefit greatly from foreign affiliates, which have created thousands of jobs across the South and the nation. In addition, these jobs, on average, tend to pay more than those created by domestic businesses. While many of these new firms are branch plants that make their most significant economic contributions to cities and regions that host their U.S. headquarters and are subject to move again, their presence has helped improve the economic circumstances of many families in the Commonwealth. During the 1990s, Kentucky has seen a rising amount of foreign direct investment, which has increased substantially from the early 1980s.



**15.3 Value of Exports.** Kentucky's rising export market shows how, despite some associated negative consequences, the Commonwealth has benefited from globalization. The value of Kentucky exports has more than doubled during the 1990s, rising from \$4.1 billion in 1992 to \$10.3 billion by 2000. Manufacturing exports account for \$9.7 billion, or 94 percent of the state's 2000 exports.

Kentucky's National Ranking in Exports, 1993-1999	
Year	Rank
1993	25
1994	25
1995	24
1996	23
1997	22
1998	22
1999	22

Source: US Bureau of the Census and Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development

**15.4 Export Ranking.** Not surprisingly, Kentucky has continued to gradually ascend in the rankings of states by the value of their exports. Rising exports have helped Kentucky-based firms stay competitive and increase profitability and market strength. In turn, the economic position of communities and families that rely upon them has been strengthened.

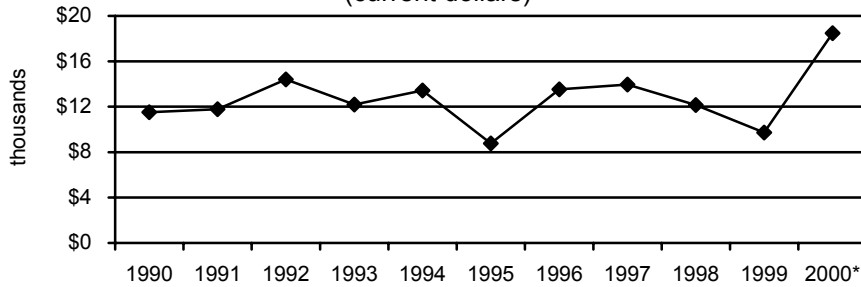
# GOAL 16

*Kentucky will maintain and enhance a strong farm economy through diversification, internal networks, and agricultural processing industries.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	28%	29%	35%
<b>Standing Still</b>	37%	33%	36%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	36%	38%	28%

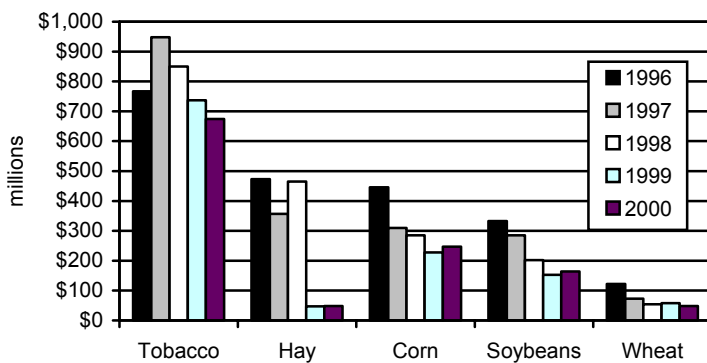
While Kentucky's farm economy has undergone dramatic change over the course of recent years, it remains economically and culturally important to the state. Indeed, one cannot imagine Kentucky without the farms that are central to its very identity. A more diverse farm economy, however, is not only important but necessary to the state's overall economic health. Citizen opinion on our progress on this goal improved significantly in 2002, but citizens place greater importance on 16 of the 26 goals.

**Average Net Farm Income, Kentucky, 1990-2000**  
(current dollars)



\* Preliminary Estimate  
Source: Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, selected years

**Top Five Kentucky Crops by Value of Production**



Source: Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, various years

**16.1 Farm Income.** Net income per farm in Kentucky, where small farms are still quite commonplace, fluctuated between \$11,000 and about \$14,500 between 1990 and 1998, but is estimated to have risen to more than \$18,000 in 2000, due in large part to payouts from the tobacco settlement. While increases in farm income clearly benefit farmers, rural communities, and the state as a whole, anticipated sharp declines in total tobacco production are expected to adversely affect this classic measure of the health of our farm economy in the coming years.

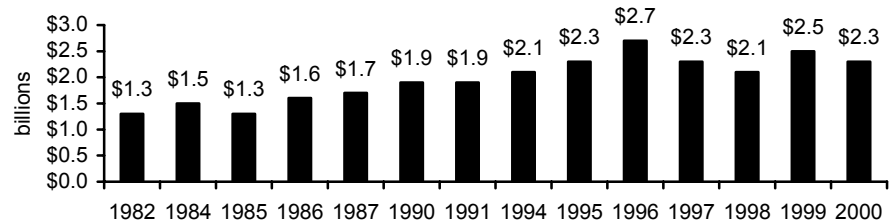
**16.2 Agricultural Diversity.** Just as diversity of industries within a state helps protect its economic health, diversity of crops is widely recognized as one of the keys to improving Kentucky's farm economy. Crops produced by Kentucky farmers in 2000 were valued at \$1.66 bil-



lion, up fractionally from the \$1.65 billion recorded in 1999. Kentucky's top five crops accounted for 99 percent of the total value of all crops grown in Kentucky. Tobacco, which remains Kentucky's most profitable crop, declined almost 30 percent in total value from 1997 to 2000. After a slight increase in 1998, hay has fallen 90 percent in value.

**16.3 Value-Added Food Products.** While our relatively rural state is indicative of its prosperous farm economy, Kentuckians could derive further benefits by investing in and creating businesses that refine or produce our indigenously grown crops. Instead, many of these benefits are lost when we ship valuable commodities to other states for processing where significant value is added to the raw product. Fortunately, we see that Kentucky manufacturers have begun to develop and take advantage of the benefits this sector has to offer, increasing the value of food products within our borders.

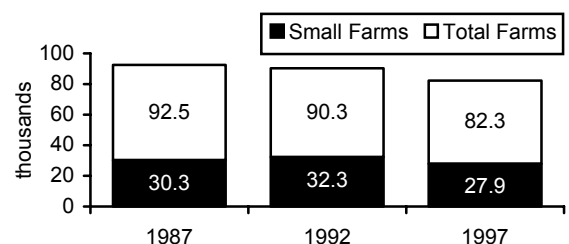
**Value Added to Food Products by Kentucky-Based Manufacturers**



Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development and US Census Bureau

**16.4 Farms.** By tracking changes in the total number of farms and small farms (less than 50 acres), we can monitor one of the many ways in which Kentucky's farm economy and its rural communities are changing. From 1987 to 1997, Kentucky experienced a decline in the total number of farms, as well as the number of small farms. The declining number of farms is linked to several trends, including the sharp decline in the value of Kentucky's leading cash crop due to larger consumer, health, and economic forces; the broad shift toward agribusiness operations; and the increasing urbanization of the population.

**Number of Farms in Kentucky**



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1997

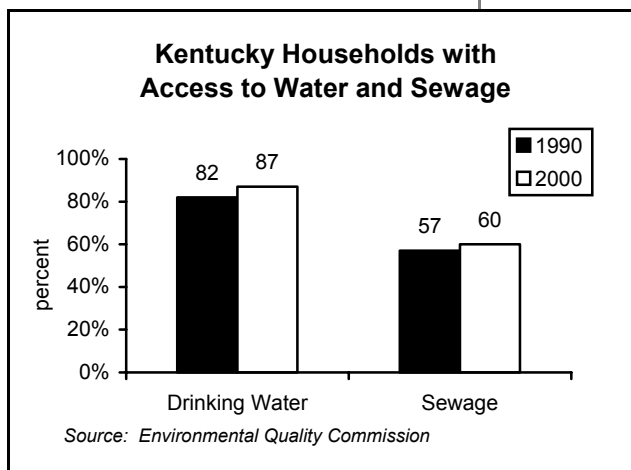
# GOAL 17

*Kentucky will develop and enhance its physical infrastructure to support and sustain economic development and a high quality of life.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	40%	37%	36%
<b>Standing Still</b>	42%	42%	51%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	19%	22%	13%

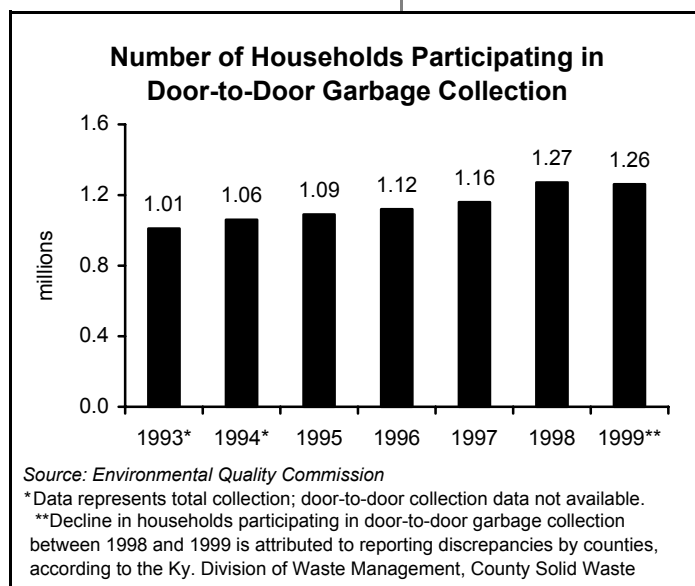
A modern physical infrastructure is the backbone of a vibrant economy and the higher quality of life it enables for all. A modern, safe, and well-maintained infrastructure has become the cornerstone of a civilized society. Here, citizen confidence in our progress continues to falter.

## 17.1 Access to Water, Sewer Systems, and Garbage Collection.

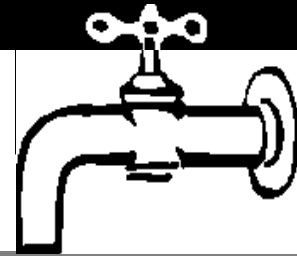


An estimated 87 percent of Kentuckians now have access to public drinking water, but access varies by county. While 100 percent of Fayette County residents are served by public water systems, only 37 percent of Knott County households are. Only an estimated 60 percent of Kentucky households are connected to public sewer systems. In 1990 the state adopted a universal collection law requiring counties to provide garbage collection services, but it did not mandate participation. Still, an estimated 93 to 95 percent of households participate.

## 17.2 Roads and Highways.

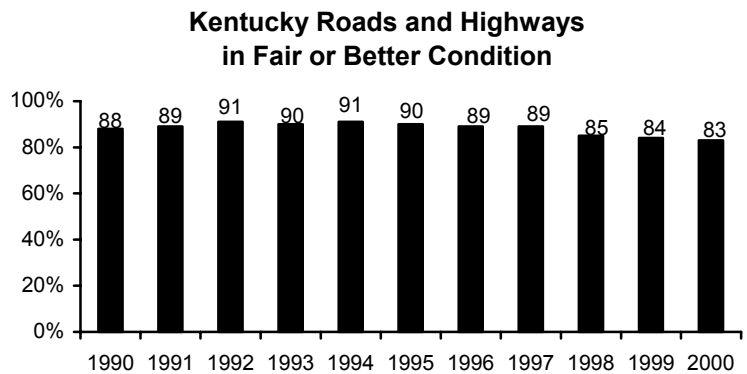


Safe and adequate roads are key to economic growth and a better quality of life for Kentuckians. A recent study ranked Kentucky 10th among the states in meeting this need on a fairly thin budget. They concluded that Kentucky is spending less per mile than most states and still maintaining relatively healthy roadways. Specifically, our rural interstate and major rural roads are in excellent shape. However, we lost ground, comparatively speaking, due to our worse-than-national average standings in urban interstate pavements, urban congestion, bridge conditions, narrow lanes, and accident rates.

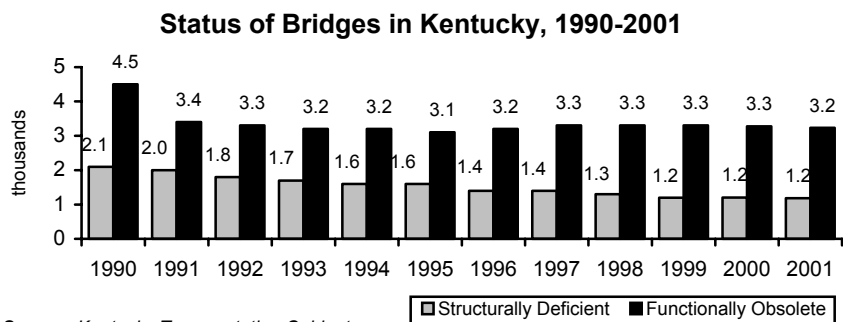


**17.3 Bridges.** Complementary to a healthy roadway system, bridges also contribute to the economic good and quality of life in our state. In many cases, a community's sense of identity is linked to the presence of a prominent bridge. Structurally and functionally sound bridges facilitate the flow of goods and services throughout the Commonwealth. Bridges that are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete are not necessarily unsafe, but rather too narrow or below the capacity of modern standards. The number of structurally deficient bridges in Kentucky declined steadily in the 1990s while the number of functionally obsolete bridges remained essentially unchanged.

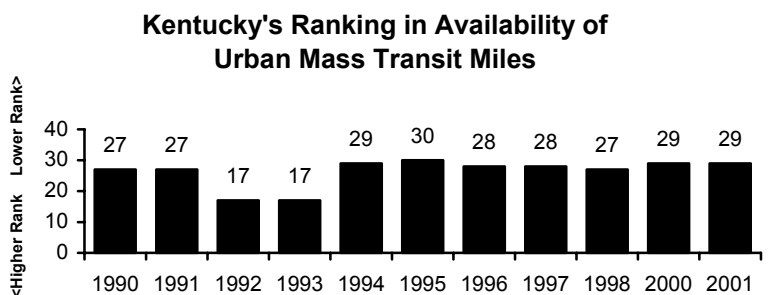
**17.4 Mass Transit.** In addition to providing vitally important public access to urban dwellers who cannot or do not drive, mass transit systems help alleviate traffic congestion, air pollution, and costly wear and tear on city streets. Kentucky's ranking among the states in terms of urban mass transit coverage peaked at 17th in 1992 and 1993, then slipped during subsequent years. Kentucky has remained at roughly the same rank—29th in the nation—for the past seven years.



Source: Kentucky Transportation Cabinet



Source: Kentucky Transportation Cabinet



Source: Corporation for Enterprise Development

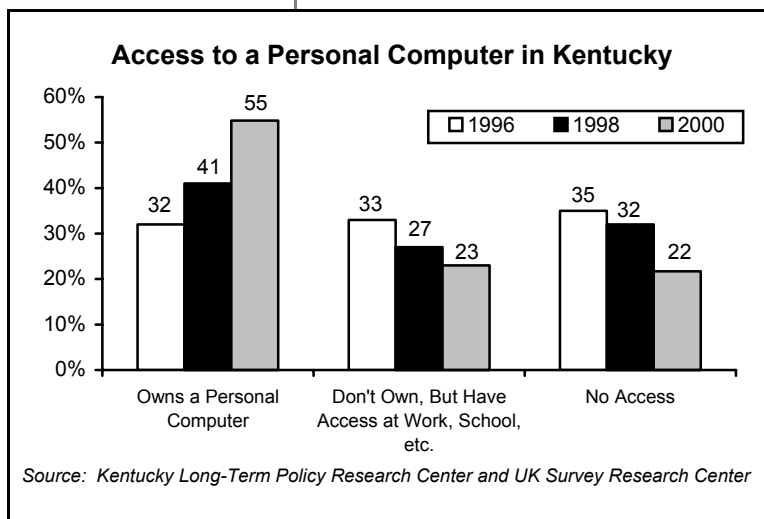
# GOAL 18

*Kentucky will develop a state-of-the-art technological infrastructure that complements its learning culture and bolsters its competitive position in the world economy.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	45%	38%	40%
<b>Standing Still</b>	40%	44%	46%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	16%	18%	14%

No infrastructure is complete today until it can support and continuously adapt to the rapidly changing demands of information technology. From the vast arena of business-to-business commerce to online learning, from electronic consumer sales to routine communications, information technology is the future—here and now. Without access to this defining medium, opportunities will be circumscribed. Citizens do not yet rank this key goal highly in terms of its importance, but they are regaining confidence in our progress.

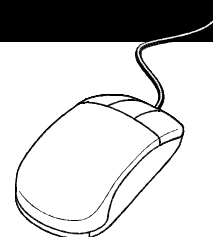
**18.1 Access to Personal Computers.** More than ever before Kentuckians are embracing the technology of the Information Age. Indeed, a *majority* of Kentucky adults now have access to a computer in their homes. In 1996, a little less than a third of Kentuckians had



access to a computer in their homes, while another third had access to a computer at work, school or elsewhere, and the remaining third had no access. By 2000, over half reported home computer access, approximately 23 percent had access elsewhere, and a little over 20 percent reported no computer access.

**18.2 Internet Access.** While computer ownership is an important measure of preparedness for today's information technology-dependent economy, the level of access to the Internet is a far better measure of awareness of and engagement in the medium of communications that is now so central to work and life. Again, adult Kentuckians with access to a computer were asked if they had used the Internet in the previous

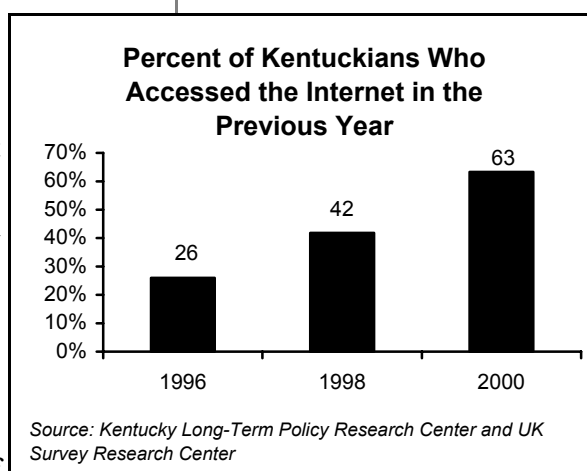




year. In just four years, the proportion of Kentuckians who reported having accessed the Internet more than doubled, rising from 26 percent to 63 percent.

**18.3 Internet Access in Public Libraries.** According to the Kentucky Department of Library and Archives (KDLA), all 180 Kentucky libraries offer public access to the Internet. This was not so just two short years earlier when the libraries were properly equipped but not yet prepared for public Internet use. At that time, lack of training and staff were believed to be the only impediments to this important public service which assures virtually all citizens access to the riches of information and opportunity the Internet offers.

**18.4 Technology Infrastructure.** While no comparative ranking of the technological infrastructures of states has been developed, Kentucky is a recognized model for public-private partnerships and a leader among states. Most recently, it received a 2001 award from the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) for a computerized traffic information system in northern Kentucky. NASCIO, formerly the National Association of State Information Resource Executives, has also recognized Kentucky's Information Highway, the Labor Cabinet Imaging System, the Telelinking Network, the Legislation Review System, the International Registration Plan System, and the Worker's Information System. In 1999, Kentucky won recognition for outstanding achievement in the field of information technology for the Kentucky Information Highway, which was built in partnership with a consortium of communications companies. The 1999 Computerworld Smithsonian Award assured the state's information highway a place in the Smithsonian exhibit on the evolution of the global technological infrastructure.



# GOAL 19

*Kentucky will establish a fair, competitive, and responsible fiscal, tax, and regulatory structure.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	29%	21%	24%
<b>Standing Still</b>	40%	40%	46%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	31%	39%	30%

The new millenium has brought renewed attention to the adequacy, fairness, and competitiveness of Kentucky's tax structure, as well as the state's regulatory climate. Only an adequately funded public sector can accommodate the needs that will arise from economic growth—the ultimate goal for our state's future. Citizens assign only a moderate level of importance to this goal and report seeing little evidence of progress. This goal ranked third from the bottom on our scale of aggregate citizen assessments of progress.

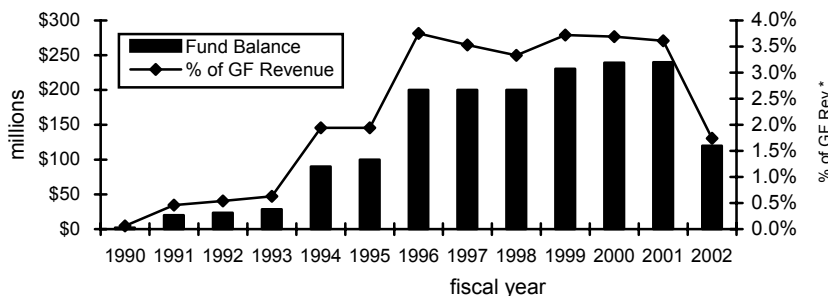
**19.1 Rainy Day Fund.** After steadily increasing throughout the early 1990s, Kentucky's Budget Reserve Trust Fund (Rainy Day Fund) ultimately served its original purpose in 2002, filling in the fiscal gaps created by an ailing economy. In years to come, it is essential that we replenish this fund to prepare for unforeseen events that we cannot control such as economic downturns, as well as other

fiscal pressures, such as the anticipated impact of our aging population. In either case, an adequate Rainy Day Fund will, as it did in 2002, help ease future financial shortfalls.

**19.2 Tax Structure.** A 1999 study by the Barents Group remains the benchmark for measuring the performance of Kentucky's tax structure against that of other states. Barents

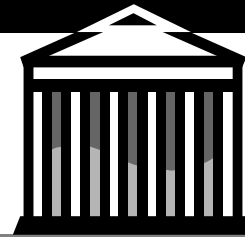
found that Kentucky has a competitive business tax structure. Kentucky's state and local business tax system ranks 10th highest of the 15 study states in terms of overall tax competitiveness across all of the study industries. The chart at the right shows the effective tax rate for Kentucky and 14 "competitor" states. State and local income, property, and sales taxes are included. Kentucky's effective

**Budget Reserve Trust Fund Balance, 1990-2002**



\* GF Rev. = General Fund Revenue Receipts

Source: State Budget Director, Governor's Office for Policy Research



tax rate is 10.6 percent. The average for the region is 11.57 percent. The effective tax rate is a 19-industry average.

### 19.3 State Government

**Bond Rating.** As an objective view of a government's fiscal health, bond ratings significantly influence government operations. Low or declining ratings signal that a govern-

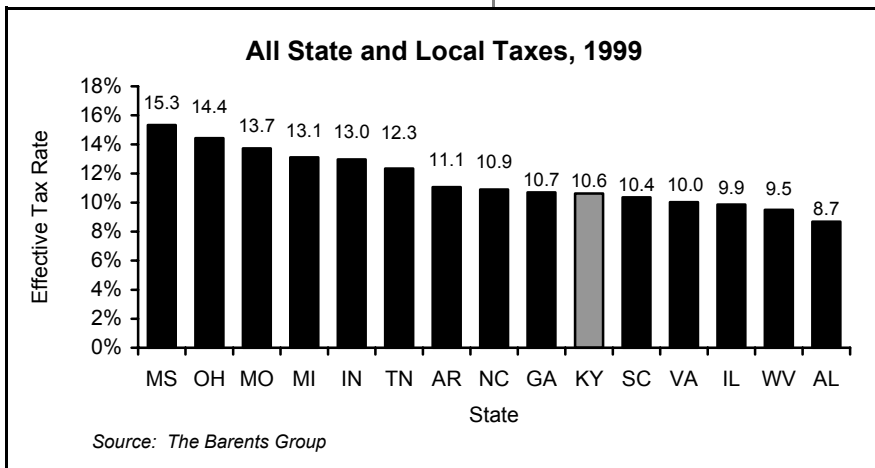
ment is experiencing fiscal hardship and is thus an investment risk. This in turn increases the government's cost to borrow money. High

or increasing bond ratings mean lower borrowing costs and an enhanced fiscal reputation. Kentucky held a high-grade,

high-quality general obligation rating from two major bond rating agencies throughout the bulk of the 1990s, reflecting exceptional management of financial operations and conservative fiscal policies. Despite its generally favorable outlook of Kentucky over this time period, Standard and Poor's issued a warning in

October 2001, giving the Commonwealth a negative outlook for its bonds due to their concern about the state's liquidity and lack of a structurally balanced budget.

**19.4 Regulatory Structure.** In spite of its importance to business development and industrial recruitment, we are unable to identify a reliable measure of the state's regulatory structure relative to other states.



Kentucky State Government Bond Ratings		
Year	Standard and Poor's	Moody's
1994	AA	Aa
1995	AA	Aa
1996	*	Aa
1997	*	*
1998	AA	*
1999	AA	*
2000	AA	*

\* Not reviewed  
Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, selected years

# GOAL 20

*Kentucky will create an entrepreneurial economy.*

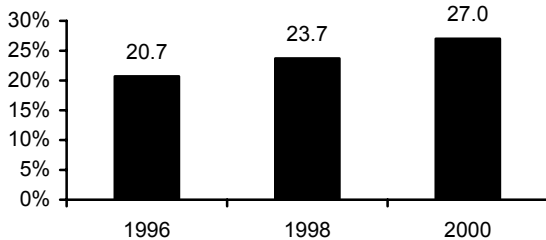
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	33%	28%	28%
<b>Standing Still</b>	45%	49%	53%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	22%	23%	19%

On many fronts, the Commonwealth has responded to the urgent call of diverse groups that cited the state's weak entrepreneurial capacity as an obstacle to economic growth and expanding prosperity. In recent years, they offered abundant evidence of the importance of entrepreneurship to economic growth, particularly in the era of information technology. In order to help foster more entrepreneurship, we need to identify and remove the barriers that would-be entrepreneurs face. Citizens do not rank an entrepreneurial economy highly in terms of its overall importance, nor do they perceive much progress on this goal. It ranks fourth from the bottom in terms of importance and seventh from the bottom in terms of progress.

**20.1 *Entrepreneurs.*** In three surveys conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center in the fall of 1996, 1998, and 2000, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center asked Kentuckians if they had ever started a business. A comparison of results for the three years shows that the percentage of Kentuckians who had started a business increased over this period, suggesting that the strength of the economy may have provided the impetus for more would-be entrepreneurs to launch businesses.

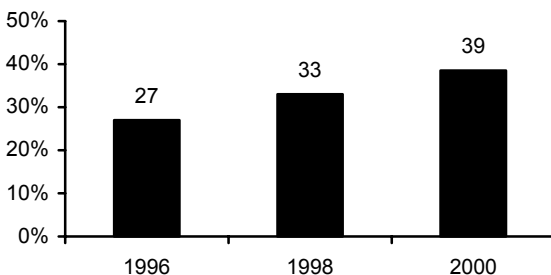
**20.2 *The Entrepreneurial Impulse.*** In the same surveys, individuals who reported never having started a business were asked if they have ever seriously considered doing so. A greater proportion of respondents had considered starting a business than had actually started one in all three surveys. The trend in this entrepreneurial indicator, however, also rose over the time period analyzed. Again, this rising entrepreneurial impulse in Kentucky is likely linked to the then-overall

**Kentucky Adults Who Have Started a Business, 1996, 1998, and 2000**

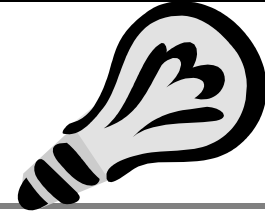


Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and UK Survey Research Center

**Kentucky Adults Who Have Seriously Considered Starting a Business, 1996, 1998, and 2000**

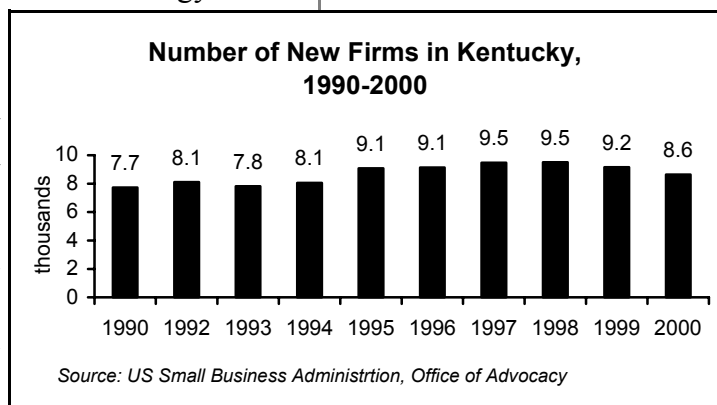


Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and UK Survey Research Center

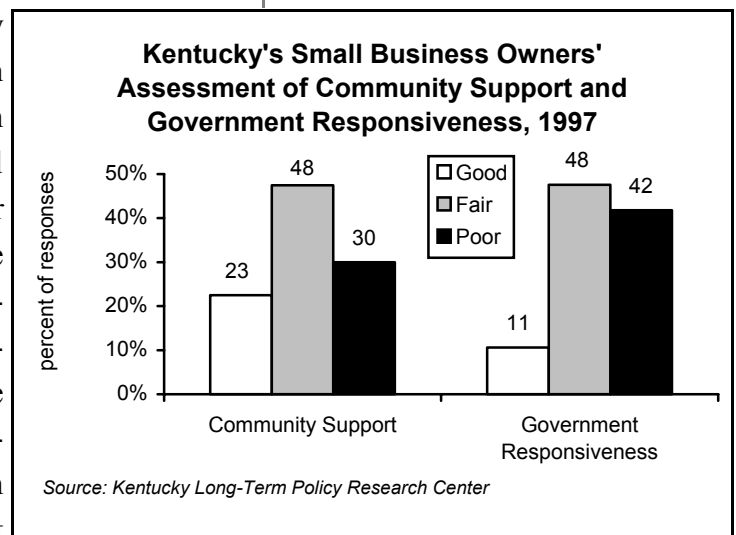


health of the economy, the availability of loans to qualified borrowers, and the expanding use of information technology and the Internet.

**20.3 New Firms.** The status of entrepreneurial energy in the Commonwealth can be gauged in part by the number of new firms or establishments owned by a parent company in the state. By 2002, the Kentucky Science and Technology Council would like to see Kentucky creating 25 percent more new firms every year than it did in 1996 when the U.S. Small Business Administration estimated that 9,133 new employer firms were created here. Thus far, Kentucky has not attained this ambitious goal, nor does it seem on pace to do so in the coming years. Indeed, the number of new firms added each year declined during the last two years shown here.



**20.4 Support for Small Business.** Small businesses (fewer than 20 employees) constitute about 85 percent of all business establishments in Kentucky. To succeed, they need support and encouragement from government at every level, as well as from community-level institutions. In 1997, small business owners suggested considerable room for improvement in support for entrepreneurs. The Small Business Survival Index, which is produced by an advocacy group for small businesses, ranks states on a range of criteria the group perceives as contributing to the cost of doing business. In 2001, Kentucky ranked 32nd in the nation, a sharp fall from its 1998 ranking at 19th by this group.





# \_\_\_\_\_ THE ENVIRONMENT

# GOAL 21

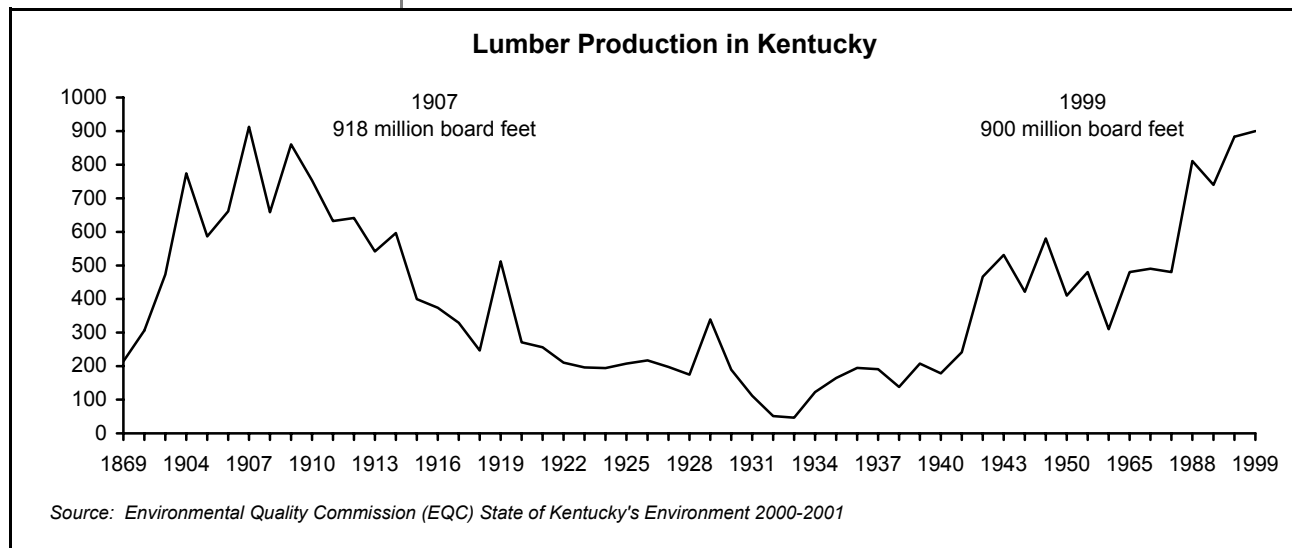
*Kentucky will protect and enhance its environment through the responsible stewardship of its natural resources and the preservation of its scenic beauty.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	51%	55%	54%
<b>Standing Still</b>	27%	27%	31%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	22%	18%	15%

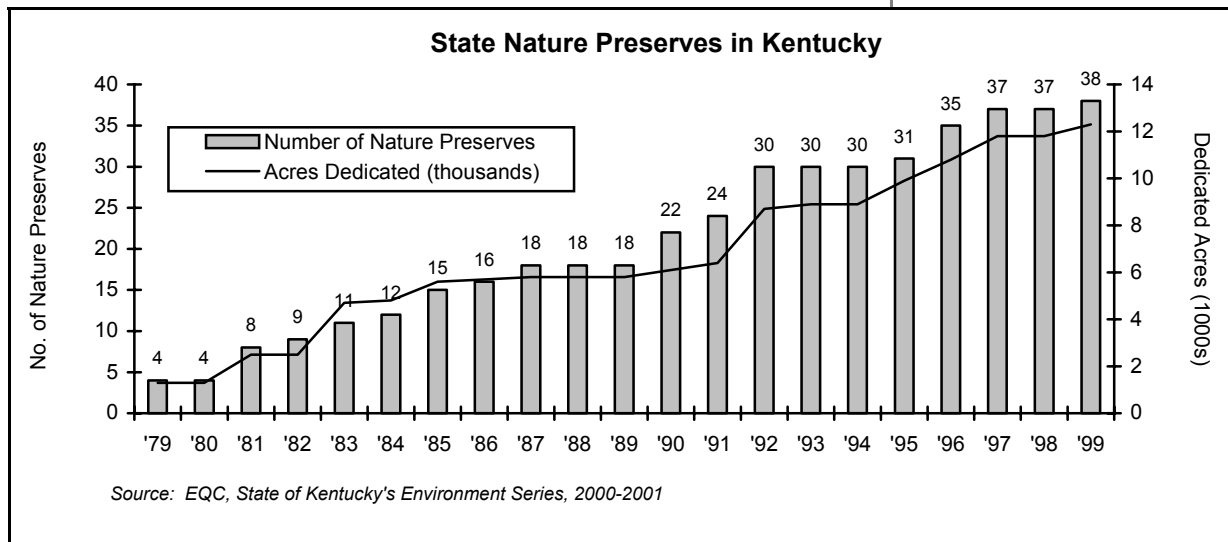
**P**reservation of the natural resources and extraordinary beauty that Kentuckians cherish depends upon myriad private and public efforts. In 2002, citizens ranked this goal second on the progress scale but near the median in importance.

**21.1 Lumber Production.** Kentucky lumber production reached near record levels in 1999, raising concerns about replacement of our hardwood forests. Nearly the same amount of board feet was harvested in the late 1990s as in the early 20th century when clear-cutting was commonplace. Increased production, however, is also attributable to more efficient utilization of timber both in processing at sawmills and in harvesting. Also, the trees cut in the early 1900s were often used for purposes other than lumber production.

**21.2 Nature Preserves.** Today only scattered remnants of undisturbed natural landscapes remain as testimony to our natural heritage. For the past 25 years, the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission has been inventorying the state for natural areas. The information collected is essential to understanding the state's biodiversity and identifying opportunities to balance conservation with human



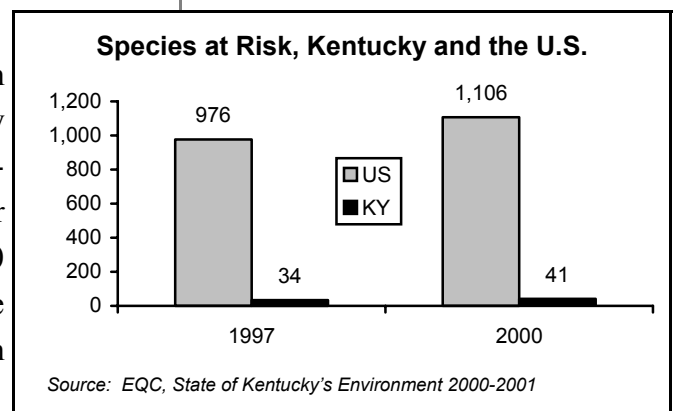
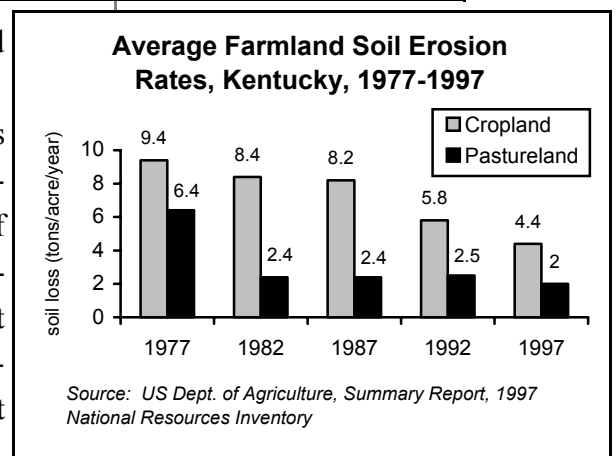




needs. Inventories have been completed in 27 counties and are underway in 38 others.

**21.3 Soil Erosion.** Erosion of topsoil not only affects farmland productivity, it also degrades the quality of Kentucky's waterways. Siltation is the second leading source of water pollution in the state. The amount of soil loss in Kentucky has been dramatically reduced in recent years in part because of the use of soil-conserving crop management practices such as conservation tillage, a farming technique that disturbs less soil. It is estimated that 64 percent of Kentucky's farmland utilizes conservation tillage practices.

**21.4 Fish and Wildlife.** Nationwide, more than 1,000 species of wildlife and plants have been listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened or endangered, and in Kentucky 45 native species no longer exist. The Natural Heritage Database currently lists 560 bird, mussel, plant, mammal, and amphibian/reptile species that are considered rare or of special concern (18 percent of all those known species in the state.)



# GOAL 22

*Individuals, communities, and businesses will use resources wisely and reduce waste through recycling.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	51%	48%	47%
<b>Standing Still</b>	31%	30%	35%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	17%	22%	17%

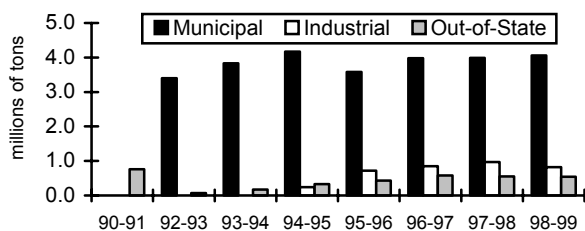
**R**ecycling—the wise use and reuse of our resources—is key to achieving the goal of a clean, healthy environment. Citizens assign minimal importance to this goal, ranking it 22nd in importance but 9th in terms of progress.

**22.1 Solid Waste Disposal.** Kentucky per capita garbage disposal was estimated at 5.5 pounds per person per day in 1999, compared to a national municipal rate of 6.1 pounds per person. Municipal

solid waste includes durable and nondurable goods, containers, food scraps, yard waste, and other wastes from residential, commercial, and industrial sources. In fiscal year 1998-99, 4.87 million tons of waste were disposed of at solid waste municipal landfills in Kentucky. About 536,250 tons, or 11 percent of the total disposed, were imported from out of state.

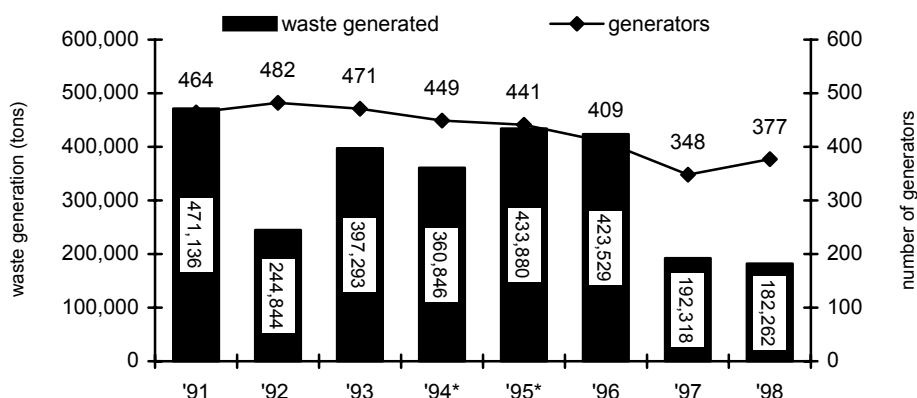
**22.2 Hazardous Waste.** A waste may be classified as hazardous if it exhibits certain characteristics, including ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. A list of over 500 specific hazardous wastes has been developed. In 1998, the most

**Disposal of Solid Waste at Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in Kentucky**



Source: EQC, State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001

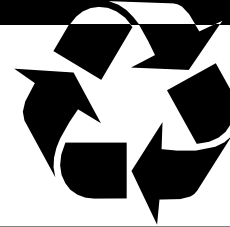
**Hazardous Waste Generation in Kentucky**



\* 1994 & 1995 data differ from previous reports due to RCRIS or industry reporting errors which have been corrected on this chart.

Source: EQC, State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001

recent year for which data are available, 377 large-quantity generators in Kentucky produced 182,262 tons of hazardous waste which included ignitable wastes such as gasoline, mineral spirits, and paint thinners; cleaning solvents; and other chemical and toxic wastes. The top 10 generators accounted for 69 percent of the waste generated in Kentucky during 1998. Over

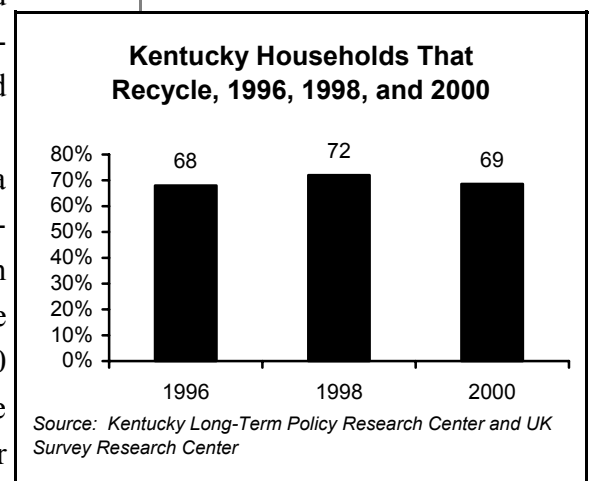
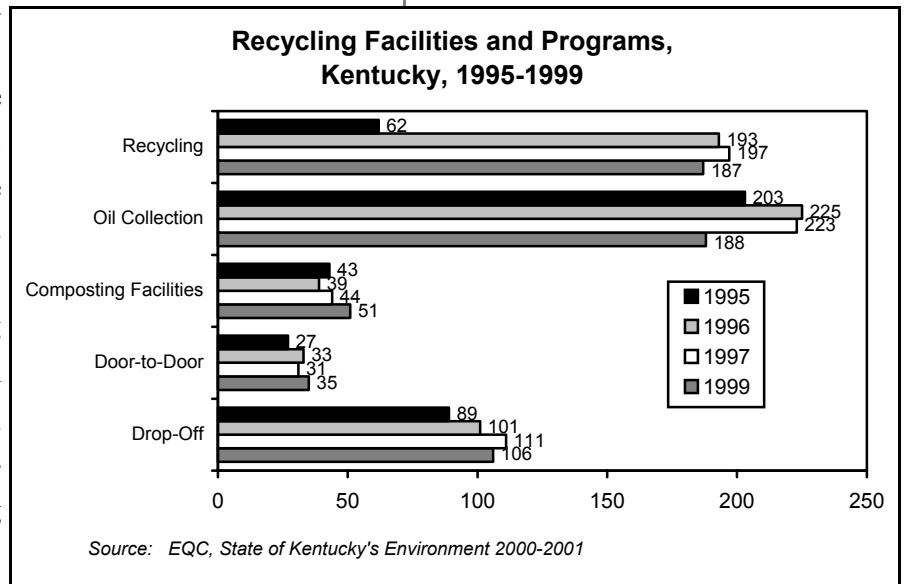


the 1991-1996 period, hazardous waste generation in Kentucky averaged 400,000 tons per year. However, in 1997 and 1998, the generation of hazardous waste dropped by more than half.

**22.3 Recycling.** Recycling is one of the best environmental success stories of the 20th century, a possible explanation for the relative unimportance Kentuckians assign to this goal. In 1999, 106 counties had recycling drop-off centers (some had more than one), 51 had composting facilities, and 35 counties had one or more communities with door-to-door recycling collection programs. An estimated 1.8

tons of recyclable materials were collected during 1999, according to county solid waste reports. Counties also reported that 3.3 million waste tires were collected for recycling or reuse. That year, 734,603 tires were collected under the state's tire amnesty program to be used beneficially as required by state law.

**22.4 Participation in Recycling Efforts.** Survey data show that the recycling efforts of Kentuckians have remained relatively the same since the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center began tracking these efforts. Three surveys conducted in the fall of 1996, 1998, and 2000 asked Kentucky residents, "Does your household recycle items like glass containers, plastic containers, cans, or newspapers?" As shown, the percentage of persons answering yes to this question has consistently been around 70 percent in the years asked.



# GOAL 23

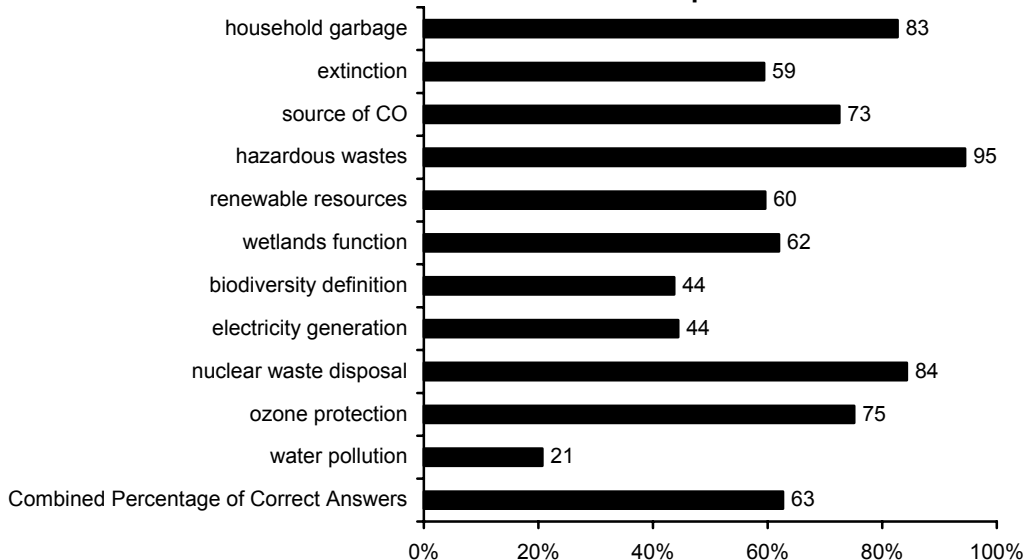
*Kentucky communities will foster and promote a high level of environmental awareness and pollution abatement.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	45%	41%	44%
<b>Standing Still</b>	38%	36%	41%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	17%	23%	15%

**P**ublic awareness and understanding of environmental issues is key to timely, appropriate, and effective responses to problems. Citizens do not place a high value on this goal, ranking it third from the bottom, but they see much progress.

**23.1 Environmental Literacy.** A 1999 citizen survey created by

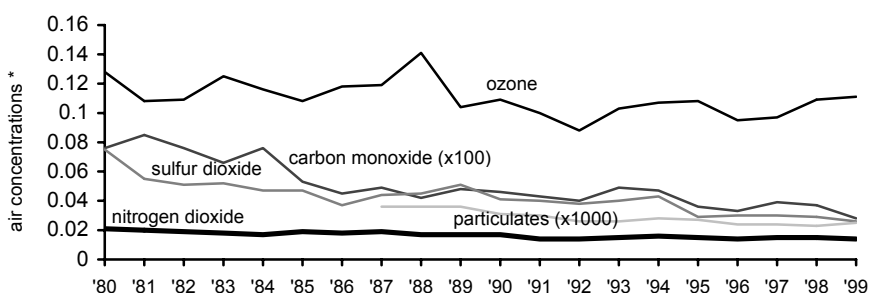
**Percentage of Kentuckians Surveyed Who Correctly Answered Questions on Environmental Topics**



\* See Technical Note 23.1 on page 83 for the actual questions used in the survey.  
Source: Kentucky Environmental Education Council

the Kentucky Environmental Education Council reported that while 61 percent of those surveyed know that solar energy and trees are renewable resources, a full 39 percent think coal, oil, iron, and other metals are also renewable resources. While 49 percent correctly identified “biodiversity” as the many different types of plants and animals, another 40 percent think it is the many differing opinions on environmental issues.

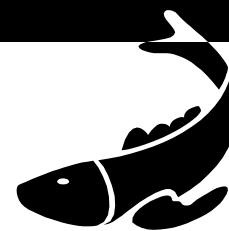
**Concentrations of Air Pollutants, Kentucky, 1980-1999**



Source: EQC, State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001  
\* See Technical Note 23.2.

Importantly, 96 percent believed environmental education should be taught in schools, almost exactly the same percentage reported in nationwide polls on environmental education.

**23.2 Air Quality.** There are numerous sources of air pollution, including point (i.e., smokestack), mobile (i.e.,

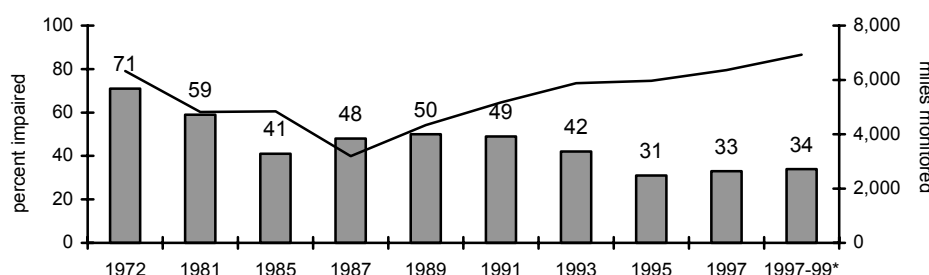


automobile and off-highway vehicle exhaust), and area sources (i.e., small paint shops, gas stations, open burning) in Kentucky. All areas of the state currently meet the national ambient air quality standard for all of the criteria pollutants.

**23.3 Water Quality.** The quality of Kentucky's estimated 89,431 miles of waterways varies from severely degraded to clean enough for swimming, fishing, or use as a drinking water source. Disease-carrying pathogens, often associated with untreated or poorly treated animal and human waste, remain the principal pollutant, impairing 31 percent of the stream miles monitored.

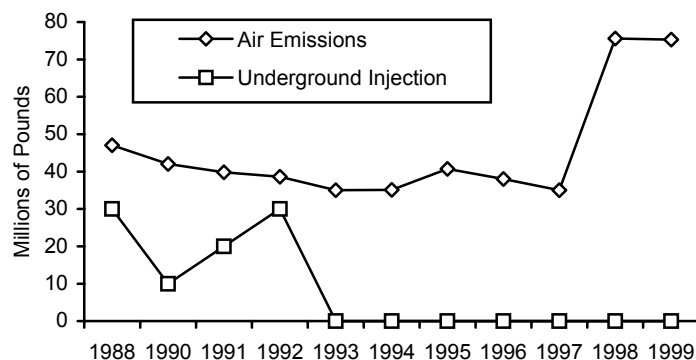
**23.4 Toxic Releases.** Most of the toxic chemicals generated by Kentucky industries are managed at the site. However, during 1999, 14 percent or 100.8 million pounds of the 714.8 million pounds generated were released to Kentucky's environment. A majority of the toxic releases (65 percent) occurred in 10 counties. Ten companies accounted for 51 percent (51.3 million pounds) of the toxic chemical releases. Between 1997 and 1999, air releases increased 117 percent, land releases increased 434 percent, and toxic chemical releases to waterways increased fourfold, due to the addition of seven new reporting industries.

**Percentage of Monitored Waterways Impacted by Pollution**



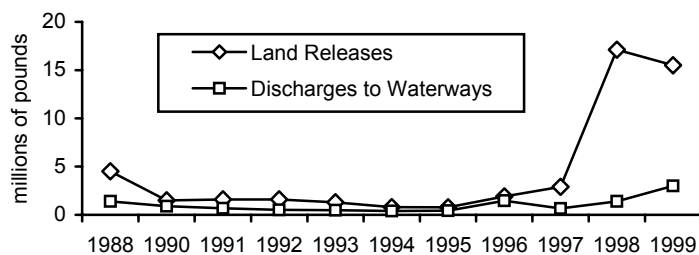
\* Percent based on 1998-99 monitoring data for the KY River Basin and 1997 monitoring data for other basins  
Source: EQC, State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001

**Toxic Releases to Kentucky's Environment, Part I**



Source: EQC, State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001

**Toxic Releases to Kentucky's Environment, Part II**



Source: EQC, State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001



# --- OUR GOVERNMENT

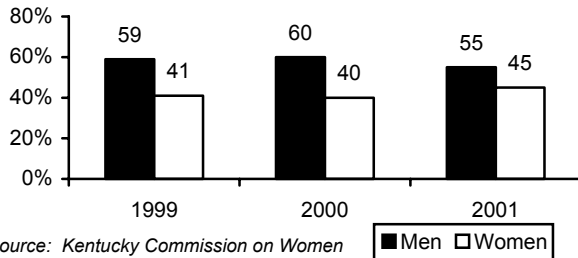
# GOAL 24

*Government at all levels will be accountable, open, participatory, and responsive to the changing needs of Kentuckians.*

	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	28%	25%	26%
<b>Standing Still</b>	41%	40%	49%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	32%	35%	25%

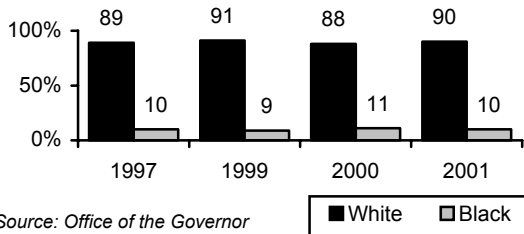
**D**emocracy—in its purest state—is inherently participatory. When participation is discouraged, either actively or passively through indifference or inattention, democracy is undermined. In turn, public confidence in government wanes, alienation rises, the desire to participate ebbs, and the quality of representation ultimately reflects democracy's weakened state. Citizens rank this goal highly, sixth among all the goals in terms of importance, but they see little progress. Goal 24 ranks 23rd in terms of progress.

**Appointments to State Boards and Commissions, by Gender**



**24.1 Appointments of Women.** An inclusive political process that is open to all participants, regardless of gender, is a reliable indicator of the equity of representation. According to the Office of the Governor, 45 percent of all appointees to Kentucky boards and commissions in 2001 were women, the highest percentage in the past three years. However, that figure remains well below the state female population share of 51 percent.

**Appointments to State Boards and Commissions, by Race**



**24.2 Minority Appointments.** Kentucky has a relatively homogeneous population, approximately 90 percent of which is white and 7.3 percent black. Yet minority participation in public affairs is vital to the democratic process. It signals that the state welcomes diversity and the wealth of opportunity that comes with it. Unlike the makeup of appointments by gender, the racial composition

**Executive Branch Ethics Office Report**

	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01
Indications of possible violations	19	71	39	27	30	36	39	33
Investigations initiated	13	28	19	16	12	15	18	19
Confidential reprimands	0	4	1	8	3	2	2	5
Adjudicatory proceedings	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	1
Cases referred to law enforcement agencies	1	0	6	3	0	3	5	3

Source: Executive Branch Ethics Office Report

of appointments is more equal to the state's population. Thus, relative to the population, blacks are well represented here.





**24.3. Ethics in Government.** The integrity of those who are engaged in the political process determines the level of public confidence in democracy. Ethics in the executive and legislative branches of state government come under the purview of separate offices and codes. The table on the preceding page shows the number of possible violations to the executive branch code of ethics, investigations, and enforcement actions. The table to the right shows comparable data for the legislative branch. Reliable local government data are not available.

**24.4 Government Use of Technology.** *The Digital State*, which ranked state governments by their utilization of digital technology in 1997, placed Kentucky below the median in six of seven categories measured. Progressive improvement has placed Kentucky above the median in five of the eight categories now reported (management and administration was added in 2000, GIS/transportation was added in 2001, and the 2001 education category is a combination of two separate earlier categories divided into higher education and K-12.) Though progress has not been consistently on the rise in every category, the overall higher rankings indicate that Kentucky is beginning to make real strides in using digital technology throughout state government and in public services.

Legislative Branch Ethics Office Report			
Legislators	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Complaints filed	0	8	0
Investigations initiated	0	10	0
Confidential reprimands	0	0	1
Adjudicatory proceedings	0	0	0
Complaints still pending	0	1	0
Legislative Employers (Employers of Lobbyists)			
Complaints filed	0	8	6
Investigations initiated	0	8	6
Confidential reprimands	0	0	1
Adjudicatory proceedings	0	4	5
Complaints still pending	0	3	1
Legislative Agents (Lobbyists)			
Complaints filed	0	4	3
Investigations initiated	0	5	3
Confidential reprimands	0	0	0
Adjudicatory proceedings	0	0	3
Complaints still pending	0	3	0
Legislative Candidates for the General Assembly			
Complaints filed	0	2	0
Investigations initiated	0	2	0
Confidential reprimands	0	0	0
Adjudicatory proceedings	0	0	0
Complaints still pending	0	1	0
Source: Kentucky Legislative Ethics Commission Annual Reports			

A Ranking of Kentucky State Government's Utilization of Digital Technology				
	1997 Score/Rank	1998 Score/Rank	2000 Score/Rank	2001 Score/Rank
E-Commerce & Business Regulation	0/*	67/14	82/3	58/25
Taxation & Revenue	33/*	73/15	44/*	67/*
Social Services	17/*	29/*	37/*	63/*
Law Enforcement/Courts	13/*	26/*	57/24	39/*
Digital Democracy	50/*	75/12	62/*	91/15
Management & Administration	NA	NA	76/19	81/20
*Education	39-44/*-19	78-89/10-6	60-72/*-25	90/21
GIS/Transportation	NA	NA	NA	67/22
* The information presented in this chart is drawn from successive editions of <i>The Digital State</i> , 1997-2001. Prior to 2001, the Education category was divided into "Higher Education" and "K-12." Each score is standardized on a zero to 100 scale. Rankings reflect the position among the 50 states; ranks are provided for states above the median.				
Source: <i>The Digital State</i> 2001				

# GOAL 25

*Kentucky will ensure a fair, equitable, and effective system of justice.*

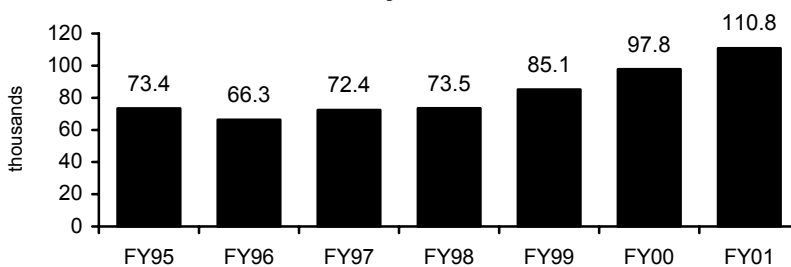
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	24%	28%	31%
<b>Standing Still</b>	44%	39%	44%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	32%	33%	24%

The portrayal of American justice as blind serves as a constant reminder to us of the centrality of fairness and equity to our system of justice. Arguably, a system that abridges the prosecution of the law for a few is inherently unjust. Thus, we must be diligent in preserving and ensuring equity and fairness to all, regardless of economic or social status. Citizens ranked this goal 11th of 26 in importance but perceive little evidence of progress. Citizens ranked Goal 25 fifth from the bottom on the scale of progress.

**25.1 Access to Public Defender Services.** The Department of Public Advocacy (DPA) reports rising caseloads for public defenders throughout the state, which can undermine the fundamental right of access to legal representation.

Overburdened public defenders are less likely to be able to mount an effective defense, as legal counsel must have the time and opportunity to prepare adequately, as well as access to sufficient resources. The overall number of cases increased between FY 2000 and FY 2001, but measurable improvements occurred as well. The average number of

**Total Number of Cases Handled by Public Defenders in Kentucky, Fiscal Years 1995-2001**



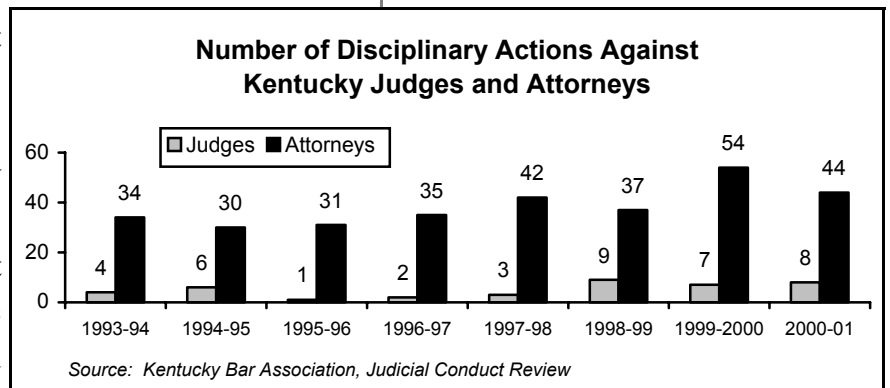
Source: Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy

cases handled by a trial attorney fell 2 percent. In addition, DPA per case and per capita funding increased 15.5 and 17.8 percent, respectively.

**25.2 Disciplinary Actions Against Judges and Attorneys.** Fairness can only be ensured by a truly impartial judiciary and competent, ethical legal representatives. Thus, monitoring the conduct of these officers of the court, who are responsible for administration of the system, is key. According to the Kentucky Bar Association and the *Judicial Conduct Review*, the number of disciplinary actions taken against judges and attorneys has been modest and relatively

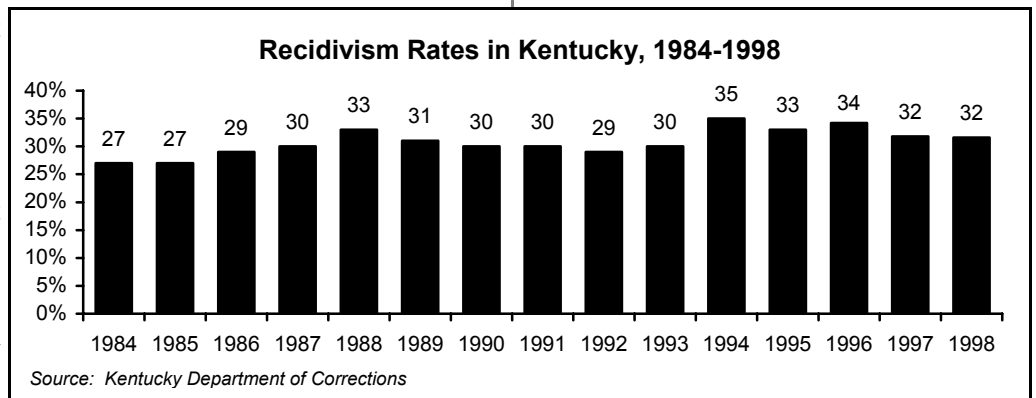


stable over the years, though the most recent data show a marked increase. Disciplinary decisions against attorneys include all actions: temporary suspensions, disbarment, suspension, resignation under terms of disbarment or under terms of suspension, public reprimand, private reprimand, and reinstatement. As shown, disciplinary actions against judges are quite rare; they include private and public censure, admonition, reprimand, and removal from office.



**25.3 Recidivism.** Recidivism occurs when a person who has served a prison term for a crime commits another crime or violates his or her probation and returns to prison within two years. The rate of recidivism demonstrates how diligent and effective we have been in our efforts to rehabilitate, educate, and prepare inmates for life

after prison. The costs that society incurs when individuals make crime a way of life are immeasurable and arguably far greater than the cost of rehabilitation. As shown, the recidivism rate for Kentucky has grown slightly since the mid-1980s. In the



late 1990s, recidivists represented nearly one third of former inmates in Kentucky. Former inmates were more likely to return to prison within the first year after release, rather than the second. The increased likelihood of recidivism was associated with those who were supervised upon release, those released from maximum security prisons, black inmates, and younger inmates.

# GOAL 26

*Citizens should continue to broaden their understanding of issues, play a role in the civic life of their communities, and recognize the enduring importance of their participation.*

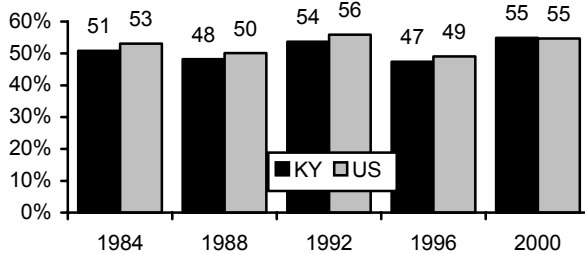
	1998	2000	2002
<b>Making Progress</b>	41%	36%	45%
<b>Standing Still</b>	41%	42%	42%
<b>Losing Ground</b>	18%	22%	13%

Government is only as good as we are, as the late Vic Hellard Jr. suggested in an editorial written during the last year of his life. “The plain fact is, we are government,” he asserted. Responsibility for the quality and the products of government ultimately lies with us. Citizens do not rank this goal among those most important to the state, but they do believe we are making progress, placing Goal 26 7th on the progress scale in 2002, up from 14th in 2000.

## 26.1 Voter Participation.

The extent to which we exercise our right to elect the representatives who serve as our voice in this democracy provides a basic measure of the health of citizen participation in Kentucky. Until the hotly contested 2000 presidential race, Kentucky had ranked consistently below the national average in the percent of voting-age population that voted in the nation’s presidential elections, and national voter participation rates are widely regarded as poor.

**Percent of Voting-Age Population Who Voted in Presidential Elections**

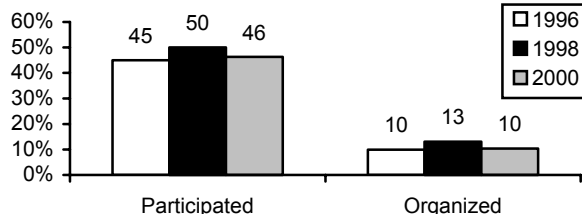


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

## 26.2 Contributions to the Common Good.

In 1996, 1998, and 2000 surveys, Kentucky adults were asked if they had ever worked with a group of people to solve a problem or need. The overall trend of civic engagement regarding participation and leadership in community projects changed little over the time period analyzed. Approximately half of those sampled in these years had participated in a group to help their community, while about 10 percent of these individuals also indicated organizing such projects.

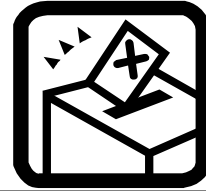
**Percent of Kentucky Adults Who Have Organized or Participated in a Group to Help Their Community**



Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and UK Survey Research Center

## 26.3 Leadership Development.

Our research finds leadership development training is associated with a number of positive factors. Those who have received leadership training volunteer more and are more likely to

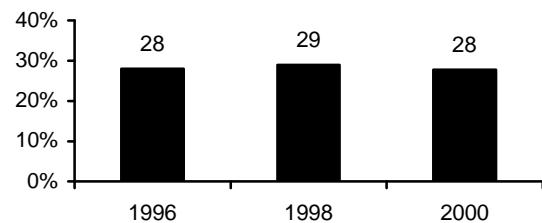


organize others to solve community problems. Thus, these same Kentucky adults were also asked, “Have you ever participated in a leadership development program or course?” At a little less than a third of each sample, the percentage of Kentuckians who said yes has remained fairly consistent over the course of the three surveys.

**26.4 Downtown Revitalization.** The Kentucky Main Street Program was launched in 1979. Administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Main Street Program is, in effect, the facilitator of unique public-private partnerships. To participate, cities must establish a local organization that hires professional staff to oversee the downtown revitalization effort. Further, a governing board comprised of community volunteers adds additional oversight and participation. The program focuses on the revitalization of downtowns through historic preservation and economic restructuring. It emphasizes self-help by making program funding contingent on the development of leadership at the local level united in an effort to improve the historic core of Kentucky downtowns and thus benefit the community and the

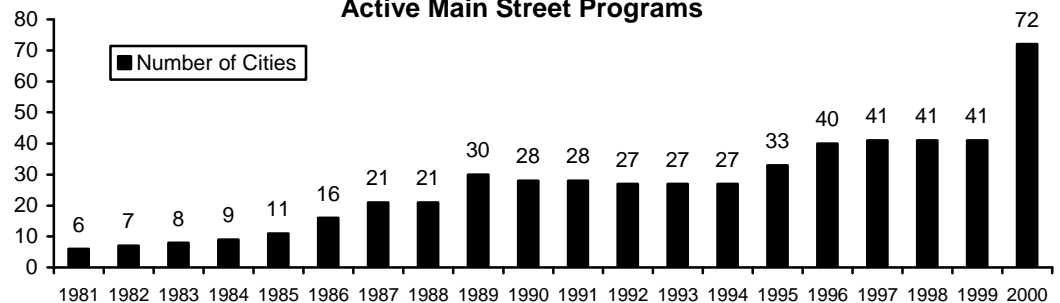
state. Kentucky communities have exhibited strong interest in improving our downtowns and preserving their historic heritage. However, the most recent data indicate that this interest has achieved renewed vigor for achieving these goals.

**Percent of Kentucky Adults Who Have Received Leadership Development Training**



Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and the UK Survey Research Center

**Number of Kentucky Cities with Active Main Street Programs**



Source: Kentucky Heritage Council



# NOTES

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**1.1 Personal Safety.** These data were obtained from survey questions commissioned by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and asked on surveys conducted by the University of Kentucky (UK) Survey Research Center in the spring of 1996, 1998, and 2000. Households were selected using random-digit dialings, a procedure giving every residential telephone line in Kentucky an equal probability of being called.

The calls for the Spring 1996 survey were made from May 5 to June 5, 1996. The calls for the Spring 1998 survey were made from May 11 to June 10, 1998. The calls for the Spring 2000 survey were made from May 18 to June 26, 2000. The samples for the 1996, 1998, and 2000 surveys include 629, 658, and 1,070 noninstitutionalized Kentuckians 18 years of age or older, respectively. The margins of error for the 1996, 1998, and 2000 surveys are slightly less than 4, 3.82, and 3 percentage points, respectively, at the 95 percent confidence level for all three surveys.

**1.2 Crime.** The source for these data is the U.S. Department of Justice publication, *Uniform Crime Reports*, selected years, which is available at the Bureau's website <[www.fbi.gov/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr.htm)>. Crime rates reflect crimes reported per 100,000 residents. The crime index consists of selected offenses (murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Text data are from the annual crime report of the Kentucky State Police, *Crime in Kentucky, 1999*.

Some have suggested that crime indices are not always the most accurate measure of crimes committed. Instead, a rise in crime rates may reflect growing faith in the process of formally reporting a crime. While attenuated somewhat by this caveat, these data remain the most reliable measure of crime available.

**1.3 Neighborliness.** Data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.)

**1.4 Employment of Persons with Disabilities.** Employment estimates were calculated by Andrew Houtenville, Ph.D., of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center for Economic Research on Employment Policy for People with Disabilities, Cornell University, using data from the March Current Population Survey (CPS) for the years shown.

Disability is defined using a single question in the March CPS. Persons with a disability are defined as those

who report having (or are reported by the household's respondent as having) "a health problem or disability which prevents them from working or which limits the kind or amount of work they can do." This definition puts disability in the social context of work and is commonly used in the economics literature.

**2.1 Child Abuse.** These data come from *2001 County Data Book, Kentucky Kids Count, Families Count*, a project of Kentucky Youth Advocates and Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville. They cite Kentucky's Cabinet for Families and Children, Department for Community-Based Services and include the following data note:

*Data for child abuse and neglect have been tracked in the KIDS COUNT County data book since 1991. However, KIDS COUNT data reported prior to 1998 do not present comparable data to those published since 1998. The change in data reporting is due to the following policy change in Kentucky's child protection system:*

*Prior to 1998, substantiated reports of abuse or neglect included the finding, "some indication," meaning that there was some evidence presented to indicate neglect or abuse, but not sufficient evidence to substantiate. In 1998, the Cabinet for Families and Children adopted a policy that eliminated the finding of "some indication" of abuse or neglect. Findings in child abuse and neglect investigations must now have a "substantiated" finding in order to be reported as "substantiated" for data collection purposes. "Substantiated" is defined as either (a) An admission of abuse, neglect, or dependency by the person responsible; or (b) A judicial finding of child abuse, neglect, or dependency; or (c) A preponderance of evidence exists that abuse, neglect, or dependency was committed by the person alleged to be responsible. A preponderance of evidence is found when a reasonable person would find it more likely than not that abuse or neglect has occurred. See Kentucky Administration Regulations at 922 KAR 1:330.*

**2.2 Teen Parents.** The source for these data is the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, accessed online at <[www.cdc.gov/nchs](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs)>. Data for 2000 come from Table 10 in *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002, and for the years 1993 to 1999 from Table 4 in *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 49, No. 10, September 25, 2001.

**2.3 Elder Care.** These data were obtained from survey questions commissioned by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and asked on the Kentucky Fall 2001

survey conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center. Households were selected using random-digit dialings, a procedure giving every residential telephone line in Kentucky an equal probability of being called. The calls for the survey were made from February 21, 2002, until March 22, 2002. The sample includes 1,037 noninstitutionalized Kentuckians 18 years of age or older. The margin of error is approximately  $\pm 3$  percentage points with a 95 percent confidence level.

These questions were asked of the entire sample, regardless of whether the respondent had personal experience with elder care services. As a result some respondents had not formed an opinion on either the availability or affordability of elder care services. The percentages shown in the body of the report include only those survey respondents that expressed an opinion. Upon asking the entire sample of their satisfaction with the *availability* of high-quality elder care services in their community, 11 percent were extremely satisfied, 42 percent somewhat satisfied, 14 percent somewhat dissatisfied, 8 percent extremely dissatisfied, and 25 percent were not able to form an opinion. When asking the entire sample about their satisfaction with the *affordability* of high-quality elder care services in their community, 5 percent were extremely satisfied, 29 percent somewhat satisfied, 21 percent somewhat dissatisfied, 18 percent extremely dissatisfied, and 26 percent didn't know.

**2.4 Child Care.** Data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.)

**3.1 Homelessness.** The numbers in the graph represent an unduplicated count of persons staying in overnight shelters in Louisville from the *Homeless Population Census*, selected years, conducted by the Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. The data on rural homelessness come from a 2001 Kentucky homeless survey conducted by Morehead State University for the Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC).

Here we rely on the definition of homelessness provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: "A 'homeless person' (is) one who lacks a fixed, regular or adequate nighttime residence, is at risk of becoming homeless in a rural or urban area because the residence is not safe, decent, sanitary or secure, has as a primary nighttime residence a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, has as a primary nighttime residence a public or private place not designed as a regular sleeping accommodation; or is a person who does not have access to normal accommodations due to violence or the threat of violence from the cohabitant." KHC also includes "...those individuals in extremely overcrowded conditions because no other housing existed for them."

While the Coalition for the Homeless has performed valuable research, certain problems exist with its count of

homeless people in Louisville. This figure represents the total number of homeless people served in any sort of overnight shelter, transitional shelter, day shelter, hospice, or halfway house. Since overcrowding continues to be a problem at some shelters, those who were turned away are not included in these measures, as well as those who did not seek services. Declines in population from one year to the next may indicate that a program has closed, rather than a decrease in actual homeless people.

The KHC's study of rural homelessness again measures survey respondents who sought services from the KHC within a given time frame. Of particular interest here is that these data show that homelessness is not a phenomenon restricted to urban areas and may cover a more diverse population than the stereotype of a homeless person.

**3.2 Housing Affordability.** Homeownership rates were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Housing Vacancy Survey: Annual 2000*, Table 13: Homeownership Rates by State: 1984 to 2000, accessed at <[www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual00/ann00t13.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual00/ann00t13.html)> on August 7, 2001.

**3.3 Housing Adequacy.** Data are from a Spring 2000 telephone survey by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1 for survey details.) Text data are from the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey.

**3.4 Access to Subsidized Housing.** The selected city governments administer their respective Section 8 housing programs, and the data was obtained from these sources. KHC provided the waiting list numbers for its Section 8 units.

**4.1 Health Insurance Coverage.** Health insurance rates were taken from U.S. Census Bureau, *Health Insurance Coverage: 2000*, "Table D. Percent of People Without Health Insurance Coverage Throughout the Year by State (3-year average) 1998 to 2000," accessed at <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/hlthin00/hi00td.html>> on February 11, 2002. The 90 percent confidence intervals for the 1999 and 2000 Kentucky estimates are plus or minus 1.3 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively.

The health insurance questions have led to over-reporting of the uninsured population for years when compared to other surveys. In the 2000 survey, the Census Bureau added verification questions to the series of questions on health insurance. These questions reduced the uninsured sample by approximately 8 percent, from 42.6 million (15.5 percent) to 39.3 million (14.3 percent) in Kentucky in 1999. The reduced estimate is more in line with those obtained from other surveys. However, the earlier years reported do not use these questions and are therefore subject to overestimation of the uninsured population. These earlier estimates, which were published in each of the two previous editions of this publication, are not comparable with those published here. The changes in health insurance coverage



from 1999 to 2000 are statistically the same for the U.S. with or without using the verification questions.

**4.2 Prenatal Care.** These data can be found in “Table 34: Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester and percent of mothers with late or no prenatal care by race of mother: United States and each state,” of *National Vital Statistics* (formerly *Monthly Vital Statistics*), published by the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. The exact publication numbers and dates for each year of data shown in the figure are as follows: 1993—Vol. 44, No. 3, September 21, 1995; 1994—Vol. 44, No. 11, June 24, 1996; 1995—Vol. 45, No. 11, June 10, 1997; 1996—Vol. 46, No. 11, June 30, 1998; 1997—Vol. 47, No. 18, April 29, 1999; 1998—Vol. 48, No. 3, March 28, 2000; 1999—Vol. 49, No. 1, April 17, 2001; 2000—Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002.

**4.3 Causes of Death.** Data are from the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 49, No. 8, September 21, 2001, “Table 26: Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted rates for major causes of death for the United States, each division, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 1999.” The text data were provided by the Kentucky Cabinet for Health Services, Public Health Department.

In 1999, the population standard for calculating the rates was changed from the 1940 standard to the 2000 standard. Therefore the new rates are not comparable with rates based on the old standard. The new population base inflates the rates compared to those based on the 1940 standard. In addition, these rates are age-adjusted and should not be compared to those that are not age-adjusted.

Please note that the first edition of this report published non-age-adjusted rates based on the 1940 population standard, while the second edition published age-adjusted rates based on the 1940 population standard. Therefore, the current rates may not be compared to either of the rates published in the first two editions.

**4.4 Smoking Rates.** These data are from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and accessed at <<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/Trends/TrendData.asp>> on August 8, 2001. National estimates are the medians of the percentages for all the states and the District of Columbia. Confidence intervals and sample sizes are provided for all state estimates. A “current smoker” is one who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her lifetime and reported smoking every day or some days in the past month.

**5.1 Volunteerism.** Data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.) National-level data on volunteerism are

from the Independent Sector’s report, *Giving and Volunteering in the United States, 2001*.

**5.2 Charitable Giving.** Data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.) National-level data on volunteerism are from the Independent Sector (see Indicator 5.1).

**5.3 Trust.** Data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.)

The text here notes that trust levels nationally in 2000, the last year for which these data are available, are much lower than those in Kentucky. These data come from the General Society Survey (GSS), one of the more comprehensive public opinion data sources available to social scientists at present. The GSS data are gathered by the University of Chicago’s National Opinion Research Center (NORC) and maintained by the University of Michigan’s Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Findings on trust levels from the GSS can be accessed online at <[www.icpsr.umich.edu/gss/](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/gss/)>.

We ask Kentuckians: *Some people say that you can usually trust people. Others say you must be wary in relations with people. Which is closest to your view?* The GSS asks a national sample: *Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people?*

**5.4 Community Pride.** Data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.) National data are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s *American Housing Survey for the United States: 1999*, “Table 2-8. Neighborhood—Occupied Units.”

**6.1 Discrimination.** These data were provided by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights. Statistics for 1993-1996 were cited by Beverly L. Watts, Executive Director, October 8, 1996. Statistics for 1997-1999 were cited by Leslie Jones, Branch Manager, Enforcement in the Commission, September 22, 1999. Statistics for 2000 were cited by Beverly L. Watts, December 7, 2001.

**6.2 Hate Crimes.** The source for these data is the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, *Hate Crime Statistics, selected years*, accessed online at <<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>> on February 27, 2002.

The Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center calculates its own rates using the entire state population. Not all law enforcement agencies participate in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The rates published by the FBI use only the population covered by those agencies participating in NIBRS. Since we use a larger

population estimate, our rates are likely to be smaller than those reported in the FBI's reports of Hate Crime Statistics.

### 6.3 Sex Discrimination. See Indicator 6.1.

**6.4 Pay Equity.** These data are from a Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center analysis of wage data from the March Supplement of the Current Population Survey for selected years.

The wage ratios were calculated using hourly wage rates for men and women in the Kentucky and U.S. samples. The samples exclude all self-employed and farm workers and those with imputed wages. Only workers age 18 to 62 were included to represent the labor force. The wage was calculated as the yearly income from salary and wages divided by the product of the number of hours worked during the previous week and the number of weeks worked the previous year. For confidentiality purposes, the U.S. Census Bureau specifies a maximum allowable wage level such that any wages above that level are recorded as equal to that level. For example, if the maximum wage level is \$50,000 and a person reports earning \$54,000 in wages during the previous year, the wage for that person is recorded as \$50,000. Wages are adjusted to account for the changes in the maximum allowable wage amounts made by the U.S. Census Bureau over the period analyzed. All wages are in constant 2000 dollars adjusted using the CPI-U.

**7.1 College Enrollment.** Data in the figure for college-going rates for Kentucky and the United States were provided by Patrick Kelly of the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education. The 2000 college-going rate provided in the text, which includes technical college enrollment, was obtained from the Council on Postsecondary Education's *Key Indicators of Progress Toward Postsecondary Reform*, available at its website <[www.cpe.state.ky.us](http://www.cpe.state.ky.us)>. The graduation rates for Kentucky and the U.S. were also obtained from this report. The 1999 college-going rate for the U.S. was obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics' publication *The Condition of Education, 2001*, which is available at their website <<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/index.html>>.

**7.2 High School Dropouts.** Data were provided by the Kentucky Department of Education, Office of Assessment and Accountability. The data are available at their website <<http://www.kde.state.ky.us>> using the index provided and the subject "dropout rates." The data are provided in a database entitled "Dropout Rates by District for Grades 9-12." The national dropout rate was acquired from the National Center for Education Statistics, "Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000."

**7.3 Teacher Preparation.** Data are from Schools and Staffing Survey, National Center for Education Statistics, as

reported by the Council of Chief State School Officers, State Education Indicators, 1997.

**7.4 Nontraditional Students.** The Council on Postsecondary Education has tracked nontraditional students in state colleges and universities since 1986. The figures cited here are tabulated data from the table: "Headcount Enrollment by Age and Level, Fall 1989-Fall 1998—State-Supported Institutions," accessed at <[www.cpe.state.ky.us/data/enroll/enrollment.htm](http://www.cpe.state.ky.us/data/enroll/enrollment.htm)>. Data for 1999 were from "Total Undergraduate Headcount by Level and Traditional/Non-Traditional Age, Kentucky State-Supported Institutions, Fall 1999," and 2000 data were calculated from "Total Undergraduate Headcount by Level and Traditional/Non-traditional Age, Kentucky State-Supported Institutions, Fall 2000."

Recent reorganization of the postsecondary education system now includes community and technical colleges within the same system. With this change has come the recent tracking of enrollment data for technical colleges that were never collected before 2000.

In addition, the rates we reported in earlier editions of this publication include all students (i.e. including graduate and professional students), not just undergraduate nontraditional enrollment rates. The most recent data available are only for undergraduate nontraditional enrollment rates. These have been recalculated to reflect undergraduate non-traditional enrollment. Thus, these data are not comparable to those reported in earlier editions.

**8.1 Funding Equity.** Office of Education Accountability, Kentucky General Assembly, *Annual Report 2000*, Table 11, page 174.

**8.2 Achievement Test Scores.** ACT, Inc. Data for 1997-2001 "ACT Average Composite Scores by State" are available online at <[www.act.org](http://www.act.org)>.

**8.3 Performance Test Scores.** NAEP Performance Test scores for Kentucky and other states, along with extensive information about the exams themselves and interpretation of results, are available in the following publications: *NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, by Clyde M. Reese, Karen E. Miller, John Mazzeo, and John A. Dossey, February 1997, and *NAEP 1998 Reading Report Card for the Nation and the States*, by Patricia L. Donahue, Kristin E. Voelkl, Jay R. Campbell, and John Mazzeo, March 1999. Both are prepared by the Educational Testing Service, published by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C., and both can be accessed online at <[www.nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/tables](http://www.nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/tables)>.

**8.4 Computers in Schools.** Data supplied by David Couch, Associate Commissioner, Kentucky Department of Education, Office of Education Technology.

**9.1 Child Poverty.** These data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, *State Estimates for People Under Age 18 in Poverty*, "Table D98-00. Estimated Number and Percent of People Under Age 18 in Poverty by State," selected years, accessed online at <<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saife/stcty>>.

**9.2 School Lunch Participation.** These statistics were calculated by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center from data supplied by the School Food Services Office, Kentucky Department of Education. Percentages were determined by comparing the number of approved free and reduced lunch applications with the actual number of free and reduced price lunches served during selected months from each year.

**9.3 Child Immunizations.** These data come from the *Kids Count Data Book*, selected years, by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in association with the Kentucky Kids Count Consortium, Frankfort, Kentucky, Kentucky Youth Advocates.

**9.4 Early Childhood Education.** Data for 1991 to 1996 are from the Annual Report of the Office of Education Accountability, Kentucky General Assembly, Frankfort, Kentucky, p. 56. Data for 1997 and 1998 were provided by Debbie Schumacher, Director, Division of Extended Learning, Kentucky Department of Education (KDE). Data for 1999 and 2000 were provided by Judy Sparks of Extended Learning Services, KDE.

**10.1 Youth Alcohol and Drug Abuse.** Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBSS), Division of Adolescent and School Health, published in "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1997," by Laura Kann, Steven A. Kinchen, Barbara I. Williams, James G. Ross, Richard Lowry, Carl V. Hill, Joanne Gunbaum, Pamela S. Blumson, Janet L. Collins, Lloyd J. Kolbe, and State and Local YRBSS Coordinators, published in *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, August 14, 1998, Vol. 47, No. SS-3. Data for 1998 and 1999 from "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1999," Vol. 49, No. SS-5, Table 21.

**10.2 Juvenile Crime.** Kentucky State Police, *Crime in Kentucky* in "Total Arrests by Age-Juvenile (data provided by Administrative Office of the Courts)," selected years.

In 1996, following the loss of its database, the Kentucky State Police (KSP) began collecting their data from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The data published before 1996 cannot be compared to data published in the 1996 report and all subsequent reports due to differing methods of data compilation between KSP and AOC. The large discrepancies in data collection between the two agencies lie in the way Part II crime data is collected. The AOC derives its data solely from matters presented before

the court, which include many matters that may never involve a law enforcement agency or an actual arrest. This differs from KSP which uses counts of persons *arrested* to estimate total arrests.

**10.3 Suspensions.** Data for 1999-2000 are from Kentucky Center for School Safety and R.E.A.C.H. of Louisville, Inc., *Kentucky 2000: Kentucky Safe Schools Data Project, Statewide and Regional Data Summary*, by Robert J. Illback, Psy.D. and Daniel Sanders, Ph.D.. Data for the school year 2000-2001 are from the Kentucky Center for School Safety, *Kentucky 2001: Safe Schools Data Project*, prepared by Lynn McCoy-Simandle, Ph.D. and David C. May Ph.D.

**10.4 Expulsions.** See Indicator 10.3.

**11.1 Parent Participation in Schools.** The data from January and June 1997 are from the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE), *Kentucky Education Statistics Fact Sheets*, January and June, 1997. The December 1999 statistic is from *SBDM STATS*, accessed online at <<http://www.kde.state.ky.us/olsi/leaders/sbdm/stats.asp>> on December 3, 1999. The data from February 2001 and March 2002 are from School Report Card Production, *School Report Card Databases, complete through February 5, 2001*, and *School Report Card Databases, complete through March 18, 2002*, respectively, accessed online at KDE's website <[www.kde.state.ky.us](http://www.kde.state.ky.us)>.

**11.2 Parent-Teacher Conferences.** These data are from *Education Week*, "Quality Counts 2002: School Climate." While a less than precise measure, *Education Week* found this to be the only currently available national measure of parental involvement in these conferences.

**11.3 Parent Volunteerism.** These data are from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.)

**11.4 Parents Who Read to Their Children.** These data come from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.) Text data are from the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center's *Education and the Common Good: Social Benefits of Higher Education in Kentucky*, by Amy Watts, July 2001.

**12.1 Library Use.** Data for 1997 and years prior are from Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet, Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, "Statistical Report of Kentucky Public Libraries, Fiscal Year 1997-1998," by Jay Bank, 1999 Field Services Division Publication, accessed online at <[www.kdla.state.ky.us/libserv/stats.htm](http://www.kdla.state.ky.us/libserv/stats.htm)> on December 20, 1999. Data later than 1997-1998 are from "Statistical Report of Kentucky Public Libraries Fiscal Year

1999-2000,” accessed online on December 19, 2001. Text data are from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 1998*, NCES 2001-307, by Adrienne Chute and Elaine Kroe, Washington, D.C.: 2001.

**12.2 Cultural Opportunities.** These data were obtained from survey questions commissioned by the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center and asked on surveys conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center in the Fall of 1996, 1998, and 2000. Households were selected using random-digit dialings, a procedure giving every residential telephone line in Kentucky an equal probability of being called. The calls for the Fall 1996 survey were made from December 9, 1996, until January 8, 1997. The calls for the Fall 1998 survey were made from March 4 until April 6, 1999. The calls for the Fall 2000 survey were made from October 28 to November 21, 2000. The samples for the 1996, 1998, and 2000 surveys include, respectively, 676, 628, and 859 noninstitutionalized Kentuckians 18 years of age or older. The margins of error in the 1996, 1998, and 2000 surveys are slightly less than 3.9, 3.91, and 3.3 percentage points, respectively, with a 95 percent confidence level for all three surveys.

It should be noted that it is extremely difficult to define a “cultural opportunity.” At the root of this problem is determining what “culture” means to Kentuckians. In this study, we have sought a more inclusive definition. The form of the question used assumes that a local festival is as much a cultural event as a ballet or symphony.

**12.3 Historic Preservation.** These data were obtained from Rebecca Shipp of the Kentucky Heritage Council via e-mail on January 16, 2002. A “listing” is usually an entire district that contains more than one property. For example, Frankfort lists four historic districts housing several properties each. The “contributing properties” references the actual number of historic properties included in the listings.

**12.4 Study of Arts and Humanities.** Data are not available.

**13.1 Poverty Rate.** Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s *Historical Poverty Tables* available online at <<http://www.census.gov/income/histpov/>>. The specific tables used are “Table 2. Poverty Status of People by Family Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2000” and “Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2000.”

While the poverty rate is an important measure of poverty, future efforts may look beyond the question of whether or not a given individual earns an income below the poverty level. On the one hand, adjustments might be made for any additional income or support, including the absence or presence of health insurance, welfare, and other benefits. These variables may show that while an individ-

ual’s income is classified as poverty-level, a viable and functioning “safety net” makes his or her circumstances qualitatively better than living in poverty without such a safety net. On the other hand, adjustments may also be made for cost of living within a city, state, or region, or the presence or absence of certain accommodations (air conditioning in the summer, heat in the winter) which could provide a misery index for a given area. While Indicator 13.1 currently measures poverty mostly in terms of poverty rates, efforts are being made to include the broader scope of “poverty.”

**13.2 Elderly Poverty.** These data are from the table entitled “People 65 Years and Over Below 100 Percent of Poverty, by State,” compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau and accessed online from <[www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/100pct98-100.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/100pct98-100.html)>.

**13.3 Poverty by Gender of Head of Family.** These data are from a Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center analysis of family income data from the March Supplement of the Current Population Survey for selected years.

The family incomes were calculated using the sum of yearly total income for individuals within each family. For the purposes of this analysis a family is defined as all related primary and subfamilies. Unrelated individuals under age 18 were also included in the definition of a family. Unrelated individuals over the age of 18 living together were not included as a family. Incomes were adjusted to account for the changes in topcode amounts made by the U.S. Census Bureau over the period analyzed. All wages are in constant 2000 dollars adjusted using the CPI-U.

**13.4 Income Distribution.** These estimates are the result of Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center analysis of Current Population Survey Data from the March Supplement. For more detail on methodology see Appendix A: Income Inequality in Michal Smith-Mello, Michael T. Childress, Amy Watts, and John F. Watkins, *Challenges for the New Century: Trends that will influence Kentucky’s future* (Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center, 2000) 109-111.

**14.1 Gross State Product.** These data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969-1997. Data for 1999 were provided via email from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development.

Gross State Product (GSP) is derived from gross domestic income, which differs from Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the following statistical discrepancy: GSP excludes and GDP includes the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military equipment, except domestically located office equipment and for military structures located abroad; and GSP and

GDP have different revision schedules. In 1997, real GDP increased 3.9 percent, and real gross domestic income increased 4.2 percent.

**14.2 Income.** These data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 1969-1997. Data for 1998 to 2000 were obtained from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development's *Deskbook of Economic Statistics*, provided online at <<http://www.edc.state.ky.us/edis/cmnty/db2kIndex.htm>>.

Recent studies have shown that income and wages (see Indicator 14.3) may not be completely indicative of the true standard of living provided by a state. These studies show that cost-of-living and quality-of-life adjustments must be made to these measures to account for the true standard of living afforded by a given state.

**14.3 Wages.** The source for these data was the Bureau of Economic Analysis, REIS 1969-1997. Data for 1999 and 2000 were provided via email from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development.

**14.4 Economic Diversity.** These data are from the Corporation for Enterprise Development, *Report Cards for the States, 1992-2001*.

**15.1 Quality Standards.** These data are from *ISO 9000 Registered Company Directory North America*, CD-ROM, distributed by QSU Publishing Company, various years. Text information comes from *Measuring the Entrepreneurial Performance of Kentucky: 2001*, by David Freshwater, Staff Paper No. 428, published by the University of Kentucky, Department of Agricultural Economics, March 30, 2002.

**15.2 Foreign Direct Investment.** Data for years 1990-1994 come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, annual reports, showing billions of dollars of investments in Kentucky to 1994, as measured by the gross value of plant, property, and equipment of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies. Data for years 1981, 1995, and 1996 are from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1998*, Table 1309. Data for 1997 come from *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000*, Table 1314. Data for 1998 are from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, *Deskbook of Economic Statistics*, accessed online at <<http://www.edc.state.ky.us/edis/PDF/cmnty/DeskBK2000/FgnInvKyUS.pdf>>.

**15.3 Value of Exports.** These data are from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, Research Division, *Kentucky Exports*, May 1997 and May 1999. Data for 1999 and 2000 are from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, *Deskbook of Economic Statistics*, available online <<http://www.edc.state.ky.us/edis/PDF/cmnty/DeskBK2000/ExportIndKy.pdf>>.

**15.4 Export Ranking.** The 1998 rank was obtained from *Kentucky Exports*, May 1999, page 1, a report by the Research Division of the Kentucky Economic Development Cabinet.

The 1999 rank was obtained from Table 1324 in the *2000 Statistical Abstract of the United States*; the 1997 rank from Table 1321 in the *1998 Statistical Abstract of the United States*; the 1996 rank from Table 1311 in *1997 Statistical Abstract of the United States*; the 1995 rank from Table 1302 in the *1996 Statistical Abstract of the United States*; the 1994 rank from Table 1338 in the *1995 Statistical Abstract of the United States*; and the 1993 rank from Table 1326 in the *1994 Statistical Abstract of the United States*, by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

**16.1 Farm Income.** In order to get the latest revised values of income, different *Kentucky Agricultural Statistics* reports by the Kentucky Agricultural Department were used for the selected years. The net income per farm for the years 1990-1992 came from the 1995-1996 report, 1993 income from the 1996-1997 report, 1994 income from the 1997-1998 report, income for the years 1995-1996 from the 1998-1999 report, and income for the years 1997-2000 came from the 2000-2001 report. The data reported here for 1997 and 1998 differ from those we reported in the earlier edition because they were revised for the *2000-2001 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics* report.

Starting with 1993, the reports no longer explicitly reported the average net income per farm. These values were derived by dividing net farm income by the number of farms reported for each year following 1993.

**16.2 Agricultural Diversity.** These data are from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, *Kentucky Agricultural Statistics*, report years 1997-1998, 1998-1999, and 2000-2001.

**16.3 Value-Added Food Products.** These data are from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development, *Kentucky Deskbook of Economic Statistics*. The Cabinet cites the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics, annual reports. The 1996 figure was obtained directly from these reports. Data for 1998 and 2000 were obtained via email from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development on April 22, 2002.

**16.4 Farms.** These data are from the 1997 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series, "Data Queries by Geographic Area," Kentucky Agriculture Census, *Table 1. County Summary Highlights* and were accessed online at <<http://govinfo.library.orst.edu/cgi-bin/ag-list?01-state.kys>> on December 21, 1999.

**17.1 Access to Water, Sewer Systems, and Garbage Collection.** Data are from the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet (NREPC), Kentucky Envi-

ronmental Quality Commission (EQC), *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001: A Report on Environmental Trends and Conditions*, pp. 21, 37, and 64.

**17.2 Roads and Highways.** These data are from Open Records Request OR00-010, January 13, 2000, from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Operations. Data for 2000 obtained directly from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet via email request. The report described in the text, entitled *TEA-21 at Midpoint: Comparative Performance of State Highway Systems, 1984-2000*, is from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

**17.3 Bridges.** These data are from Open Records Request OR00-010, January 13, 2000, from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Operations. Data for 2000 and 2001 obtained directly from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet via email request.

**17.4 Mass Transit.** The source for these data was the Corporation for Enterprise Development, *Report Card for the States*, report years 1990-1998, and 2000-2001.

**18.1 Access to Personal Computers.** These data come from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.)

**18.2 Internet Access.** These data come from Spring 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 1.1.)

**18.3 Internet Access in Public Libraries.** All 180 buildings have public Internet access, per an e-mail dated August 26, 1999, from Jim Nelson of KDLA.

**18.4 Technology Infrastructure.** Data are not available.

**19.1 Rainy Day Fund.** These data are from the Office of the State Budget Director, Governor's Office for Policy Research, *The Importance of State Rainy Day Funds: the Kentucky Budget Reserve Trust Fund*, Policy Paper Series 1, Issue 1, October 2001.

**19.2 Tax Structure.** These data are from a December 1999 report prepared by the Barents Group, a consulting arm of KPMG based in Washington, D.C., for the Office of Financial Management and Economic Analysis, Commonwealth of Kentucky.

**19.3 State Government Bond Rating.** Data on Kentucky's bond rating come from *Standard & Poor's* (selected years) and *Moody's* (selected years) as presented in *The Statistical Abstract of the United States* (selected years) from the U.S. Census Bureau.

**19.4 Regulatory Structure.** Data are not available.

**20.1 Entrepreneurs.** These data come from Fall 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center conducted by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 12.2.)

**20.2 The Entrepreneurial Impulse.** These data come from Fall 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center conducted by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 12.2.)

**20.3 New Firms.** The source of these data is the U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, "Table 7: Employer Firm Births by State, 1990-2000," *Small Business Economic Indicators 2000* (Washington, D.C.: 2001).

**20.4 Support for Small Business.** These data come from the Survey of Small Business Owners in Kentucky. In the Summer of 1997, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center conducted a 14-page mail survey of Kentucky entrepreneurs. For the survey, the Center used a mailing list provided by the Department for Employment Services, Workforce Development Cabinet, that included 6,000 firms that had become subject to Unemployment Insurance coverage in 1995 and employed fewer than 20 people at the time they became subject. Approximately 183 surveys were undeliverable due to insufficient or out-of-date addresses. Entrepreneurs who responded to the survey and reported having expanded employment rolls during the intervening time period were retained in our database. The Center received 533 completed surveys. This particular question is Q-36, *Based on your knowledge and experience, how would you rate the following factors which affect the ability of entrepreneurs to launch and grow small businesses in Kentucky? Are they good, fair or poor?*

Text data are from a report by David Freshwater, *Measuring the Entrepreneurial Performance of Kentucky: 2001*, of the University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics, Staff Paper No. 428, March 30, 2002.

**21.1 Lumber Production.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001* report, page 108. EQC notes this chart "represents lumber produced by mills in Kentucky. This also includes lumber produced from logs (roundwood) brought in from other states, as well as logs (roundwood) harvested in Kentucky." Text data cites Larry Lowe, Chief of Forest Research Utilization with the Kentucky Division of Forestry, NREPC, in e-mail dated March 27, 2002.

**21.2 Nature Preserves.** Text and chart data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, page 131. The Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation fund was created in 1990 and funded by the legislature in 1994 to

provide a permanent source of funds to purchase natural areas. It is financed by revenues from the state portion of the unmined minerals tax, environmental fines, the sale of nature license plates, and interest earned on undistributed funds.

**21.3 Soil Erosion.** Chart data for the years 1977, 1987, and 1997 and text data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, page 104. The remaining data are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resource Inventories, 1982-1997, *Table 10. Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year*, accessed at <[www.nhq.usda.gov/NRI/1997/summary\\_report/table10.html](http://www.nhq.usda.gov/NRI/1997/summary_report/table10.html)> on December 8, 1999.

**21.4 Fish and Wildlife.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001* report, page 121.

**22.1 Solid Waste Disposal.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, page 61.

**22.2 Hazardous Waste.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, pages 71-72.

**22.3 Recycling.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, pages 68-69.

**22.4 Participation in Recycling Efforts.** Data are from Fall 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center conducted by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 12.2.)

**23.1 Environmental Literacy.** These data are from the Kentucky Environmental Education Council; Education, Arts, and Humanities Cabinet, "Land, Legacy, and Learning: Making Education Pay for Kentucky's Environment," 1999. A random sample of 668 adults were surveyed in Kentucky in March 1999. The survey questions that addressed knowledge of environmental issues were: 1) *What is the primary destination of household garbage?* 2) *What is the most common reason for extinction of plants and animals?* 3) *What is the largest source of carbon monoxide?* 4) *Of the following materials, which are considered hazardous wastes?* 5) *Which of the following are renewable resources?* 6) *What is the primary benefit of wetlands?* 7) *What is the best definition of biodiversity?* 8) *What is the number one source of electric power in the U.S.?* 9) *What is the primary method of dealing with nuclear waste?* 10) *What is the major benefit of the ozone layer?* and 11) *What is the most common source of water pollution?* The combined score of correct answers is based on a weighted average of the percentage of correct answers to each question.

**23.2 Air Quality.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, page 45.

Air concentrations from state-monitored sites were based on the following: ozone, averaged second maximum,

one-hour standard; carbon monoxide, second maximum, eight-hour average; nitrogen dioxide and particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>), annual statewide averages; SO<sub>2</sub>, second maximum, 24-hour average. Concentrations were reported in parts per million for all pollutants except particulates, which are measured in micrograms per cubic meter.

**23.3 Water Quality.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, page 29.

**23.4 Toxic Releases.** Data are from EQC, NREPC, *State of Kentucky's Environment 2000-2001*, page 84.

**24.1 Appointments of Women.** The source for 1999 data on female appointments was the Kentucky Commission on Women and data were provided March 17, 1999. Data for 2000 and 2001 were provided by Hollis Rosenstein of the Office of the Governor on December 3, 2001. Population estimates are from the Kentucky State Data Center.

**24.2 Minority Appointments.** The number of nonofficio appointments by race comes from Hollis Rosenstein of the Office of the Governor.

**24.3 Ethics in Government.** Data for the legislative branch came from the annual reports of the Legislative Ethics Commission. Data for the executive branch were provided via e-mail on February 22, 2002, by Jill Lemaster of the Executive Branch Ethics Commission, from the *Executive Branch Ethics Office Report*, selected years.

**24.4 Government Use of Technology.** Data are from The Progress and Freedom Foundation, *The Digital State 2001* (Washington, D.C.).

**25.1 Access to Public Defender Services.** Graph data on annual caseloads come from the DPA *Annual Caseload Report*, selected years, available online at <<http://dpa.state.ky.us/library/caseload.html>>.

**25.2 Disciplinary Actions Against Judges and Attorneys.** These data are from the Kentucky Bar Association, *Supreme Court of Kentucky Disciplinary Decisions*, and The Judicial Conduct Commission, *The Judicial Conduct Reporter*, selected years.

**25.3 Recidivism.** These data were from the Kentucky Department of Corrections reports, *Recidivism*, selected years. Reports available online at <[http://www.cor.state.ky.us/Facts\\_n\\_Figures/default.htm](http://www.cor.state.ky.us/Facts_n_Figures/default.htm)>.

**26.1 Voter Participation.** Data for 1984, 1988, 1992, and 1996 were from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Official Statistics*, September 2, 1998, "State and Metropolitan Area Data Book," Table A-55 States-Elections, page 56. Data for 2000 were from Table 4A Reported Voting and Registration of the Total Voting-Age Population, by Sex, Race, and His-

panic Origin, for States: November 2000, Internet Release date, February 27, 2002.

**26.2 Contributions to the Common Good.** Data are from Fall 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center conducted by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 12.2.)

**26.3 Leadership Development.** These data were from Fall 1996, 1998, and 2000 telephone surveys for the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center conducted by the UK Survey Research Center. (See Indicator 12.2.)


**26.4 Downtown Revitalization.** These data were obtained via e-mail on June 1, 2001, from Karen Keown of the Kentucky Heritage Council, a division of the Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet.





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# KENTUCKY


LONG-TERM POLICY RESEARCH CENTER



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